

HOME NEWS

Roman Catholic killed and eight workers hurt as gunmen ambush van driven by member of UDR

From Michael Horsnell Belfast

Mr Patrick Fee, aged 62, was killed and eight men were injured when gunmen ambushed a van taking council employees to work in Fermanagh yesterday.

A hunt by security forces on both sides of the border was started after the gunmen had stepped on to the road 300 yards from the republic at Duffy's Cross between Belcoo and Garrison and opened fire with automatic weapons.

The injured driver of the vehicle, which was marked Fermanagh District Council, drove a mile to Cashel Cross, where he raised the alarm. He is a member of the Ulster Defence Regiment.

Mr Fee, a Roman Catholic, is believed to have died instantly as the gunmen raked the vehicle with bullets. The injured, including Roman Catholics and Protestants, were taken to hospital at Enniskillen, several of them seriously hurt.

The men were on their way from Enniskillen to Lough Melvin, where a tourist centre is being completed.

The ambush was on a straight section of road bordered by high hedges, an area

regarded as likely for terrorist attacks. A UDR man was killed there two months ago.

Newspaper editorial calling for the withdrawal of troops from Northern Ireland in five years was criticized yesterday by Dr Garret FitzGerald, a former Dublin Cabinet minister (the Press Association reports). He said the editorial, which appeared a week ago, was "not very responsible" and had been printed for sensation.

Warning to IRA: The West German newspaper "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" said yesterday that the IRA would do its cause no good by transferring its campaign of violence in Germany (Reuters reports).

The newspaper was commenting on the bombing of eight BAOR bases at the weekend. Army officers said the attacks were probably the work of the IRA, although they had no conclusive proof.

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The IRA presumes rightly that people grow weary of a world of endless bloody squabbles and that even interested journalists are declining to go back to view the Irish scene.

"It knows it needs to do something to win back public attention, but its leaders should realize how nasty this all sounds in Germany, where terrorists have been howling wildly about them for years."

The IRA had enjoyed some sympathy among the Germans, but "the attempt to bring its war of terror into our country will not be met with applause."

The newspaper added: "The Government and people regard the British forces as welcome guests in this country. They reckon that, because of the British Army's commitment in Northern Ireland, there are rather too few of them here than too many. The IRA and its friends should be made aware that a strategy of bringing a thick country into the dispute just will not pay."

Bomb experts arrived: Two British Army bomb experts, stationed in Northern Ireland, arrived in West Germany yesterday to help in the investigation of the BAOR bomb attacks (Agence France-Press reports).

Mr John McGee, a former Chief Inspector of Constabulary, told me: "I am very much in favour of the idea of this kind of outside inspection, and I am sure the commission (Sir David McNeill) is too." Sir John said he thought the proposal "may well be implemented fairly soon."

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London's police may be inspected by outsiders

By Peter Evans

The Home Secretary is considering whether to have the Metropolitan Police inspected by independent outside officers, like every other force in the country.

Other forces in England and Wales are examined by inspectors of constabulary who report to the Home Secretary. Hitherto, the Metropolitan Police has been examined by its own officers, forming the force's internal inspectorate.

The change is recommended in the report of a working party set up to consider the role and structure of the Inspectorate of Constabulary.

Although the idea has met with some opposition among metropolitan officers anxious to maintain the force's distinctive status, there is strong support for it among provincial forces.

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Election accord likely to close TUC conference ranks on wages

By Christopher Thomas

The TUC conference in Brighton next month will set the seal on the close government-union accord in the approach to a possible election in October.

The Prime Minister will address the conference the day before the important debate on wages in an attempt to persuade unions to moderate pay aspirations in the coming year.

Many of the motions on the economy and wages will almost certainly be combined into a single motion amounting to a tacit but clear acceptance of the Government's 5 per cent Phase Four limit.

The should ensure industrial harmony at least until Ford manual workers open serious negotiations for their annual wage agreement due at the end of October. The feeling in union circles is that Ford will be forced to break the 5 per cent limit, as it broke the 10 per cent limit last year with an agreement that totalled 15 per cent.

The biggest Ford union, the Transport and General Workers', has tabled a motion for the conference which begins on September 4, declaring that a major reduction in working hours is essential to avoid permanent mass unemployment.

It seeks a 35-hour week and urges the Government to set an example in the public sector. The motion also seeks substantial selective import controls to prevent damage to manufacturing industries.

Public sector unions have submitted motions expressing concern that they will be selected for budget treatment over private industry workers negotiate for more than the 5 per cent limit.

The National Union of Mine Workers says in one motion: "Bearing in mind the terrible consequences of unemployment in Britain today, this congress declares its total opposition to any proposed extension of the social contract into Phase Four."

The miners, however, do not see the need for a public sector wage freeze. They believe that all exist in the private sector in name only until it is challenged by the motor industry workers. The important public sector agreements are due in the spring, and Labour has made clear that it will strictly impose its 5 per cent limit on its own employees.

It is outside settlements, as well as that figure, the Government may expect serious trouble from its workers, who represent nearly a third of the nation's workforce.

Civil Service unions are already forecasting a protest action if their pay is held down next year below the average rate of increase in private industry.

About two hundred members of the Post Office Engineering Union are expected to lobby its headquarters in London today in protest against a compromise formula that ended a 10-month protest over a demand for a 35-hour week.

Mr. Taylor was part of the Scottish Conservatives' shadow team, including Mr George Younger, MP for Ayr, and Mr Alex Fletcher, MP for Edinburgh, North, which was continuing its annual Scottish tour in an attempt to assess both sides of industry.

The MPs found the Scottish council of the CBI in agreement with most of their proposals, but there were "wide areas of disagreement" with the Scottish Trades Union Congress.

Mr Taylor, the frontbench spokesman on Scottish affairs, told a press conference in Glasgow last night that both organizations agreed on the "desperately serious problem of unemployment."

He added: "We feel that we have established a kind of working relationship with both bodies which will stand us in good stead if a Conservative government is returned. It was felt that Scotland had the worst prospects for jobs since the 1930s."

"The situation is almost certain to get a lot worse. Part of the difficulty was international in origin, but Britain, which in 1974 was 'at the top of the employment league in the free world' was now near the foot."

The Conservatives' programme was as follows:

1. Big cuts in income tax, restoration of incentives and the encouragement of small companies.

2. Extension of the regional aid structure, bringing in changes only after careful consideration. Sudden changes, such as the abolition of the regional employment premium, had greatly damaged industrial confidence.

3. New guidelines to prevent the regional development agency from extending state participation in the ownership of industry.

4. A speedier review of legislation such as the Employment Protection Act.

5. Greater mobility of labour by encouraging the growth of new towns. Tenants, for example, would be given the right to buy their council homes at big discounts.

6. Greater priority to improving communications in Scotland.

7. Encouragement of free enterprise and an end to threats of further nationalization.

8. Immediate changes in capital transfer tax. Plans to introduce a wealth tax would be abandoned.

9. The Scots would be persuaded to reject the present assembly plans in the forthcoming referendum, thus removing the constitutional uncertainty that was undermining business confidence.

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HOME NEWS

Other of four is at centre of test case for right to a home

An aid her four children at the centre yesterday that counsel for the unit of the Environment would affect every housing in England and Wales. The Queen's divisional Court, a definition of the "homeless" and "acrom" to their application responsibility of local is to provide accommodation the provisions of since (Homeless Per- t, 1977.

Ms. Adele McPhee, contends that Beverley Council, North Hum- must provide her with inad accommodation long-term fate of her settled.

asked the court to at she is homeless for uses of the Act, even is has hostel accommo- to quash a notice Beverley council on t that she is not home- also wants the council- to notify her that mess, and to provide her children with ac- because of that seed.

in Smith, her counsel, since being evicted by fford a year ago Mrs and her children, aged seven and 13, had been

Contract to service US fighters begins

An American F111 fighter bomber flew to the British Aerospace complex at Filton, Bristol, yesterday to mark the start of a maintenance contract worth £1m between the British aircraft industry and the United States Air Force.

Workers in Filton are in service the life-saving systems on 19 swing-wing aircraft. The contract was won despite such competition from other aircraft industries in Europe. It is the first big contract between the British aircraft industry and the USAF to be placed in Europe.

The initial contract is expected to be followed by more agreements worth several million pounds which will employ hundreds of workers for several years. More than a hundred people will work on the first project.

As part of the present contract workers from Filton have been replacing windcreens on F111s at the USAF base at Lackenham, Suffolk. But the bulk of the contract is for maintenance of the pyrotechnic projection system which can blast an aircraft clear in an escape capsule.

Each F111 will stay about 60 days at Filton and the new contract will mean that many of the aircraft will no longer need to travel to California for maintenance work of that type. The saving is thought to be about £30,000 for each aircraft.

Whitehall brief: Mankind's perpetual fight against pests

Plotting the downfall of the desert locust

By Peter Hennessy

Old Testament prophets, when the world got too much for them, would repair to the desert, where they would think, in roughly equal parts, about the locusts for supper and the meaning of life. There is a government scientist in west London who knows exactly how they felt.

Mr Jeremy Roffey, head of the Desert Locust Information Service at the Centre for Overseas Pest Research of the Ministry of Overseas Development, just off Kensington High Street, has made the study of the creatures his life's work. A desert locust adorns his tie. You can even become fond of them, he says.

"Our in the field, they are beautiful. It is always staggering, witnessing a swarm. They can fly up to 5,000ft in great towers. Even now we do not understand their structure."

Mr Roffey's little winged friends have been causing havoc in North Africa and Arabia recently. Thanks to very heavy rainfall in the Gulf of Aden last winter, they bred at the rains and "got in three quick cycles".

Since then they have spread a long way. A ship in the Indian Ocean steamed through one swarm for 200 miles. Mr Roffey plots their movements for his locust archive. One turned up a few weeks ago on a vessel between Crete and the North African coast, but he believes it must have "jumped ship".



Mr Jeremy Roffey examining a locust at the Centre for Overseas Pest Research.

somewhere in the Red Sea. Once in every century a locust reaches the Scilly Isles.

Apart from the chess-board fascination of monitoring locust patterns, Mr Roffey's work has great importance in trying to bring the wretched things under

control. The Kensington centre is full of such people, plotting the downfall of one menace or another.

Dr William Sands, the centre's "Mr. Termites", operates another international advisory service in the attempt to

protect crops and houses from what he calls his "little jokers". Termites are the creatures that build highly photogenic nests looking like the towers of Disneyland.

They are cooling systems for one of the most highly advanced social systems on earth. Dr Sands explains. Ants and bees have fascinated philosophers for centuries. Termites could clearly teach the social sciences a thing or two.

They are extraordinarily industrious in finding and devouring cellulose. Their vice is a craving for polystyrene, which their metabolism cannot handle. They find it chewy and loop the loop in it, the pleasure-loving little things. The personal and physical structure of their existence "is the peak of social insect evolution developed over millions of years", Dr Sands says.

Like the British working class, they practise endless demarcations, but without disputes. Before the Department of Employment raids Dr Sands's files to discover the miracle ingredient, it should be pointed out that, unlike the British worker, the termite has no intelligence; it is all done by instinct and feel. What a pity.

The "Lessons of the termite" for British industry would have made a stimulating discussion paper for one of those interminable sector working parties run by the National Economic Development Council.

Public to give opinion on water payments

From Our Own Correspondent

Birmingham

The eight million customers of the Severn-Trent Water Authority were invited yesterday to say how they should be charged for water services.

The authority is reviewing its methods to meet the requirements of the Water Act, 1973, that after April, 1981, there should be no undue discrimination against any class of persons. This means that no class of customer should not unreasonably subsidize any other.

Most households pay three charges for water supply, sewerage and environmental services to the authority. They are based on the ratable value of premises.

Mr Thorpe is back in Britain

Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the former Liberal leader, was back at work in his constituency, Devon, North, yesterday, after a brief holiday in Switzerland. His first task was to begin canvassing.

Mr Thorpe is on £5,000 bail, accused with three other men of conspiracy to murder Mr Norman Scott.

Brick Lane jailing

Joseph Sanders, aged 32, a painter, of Garland Road, Plumstead, south-east London, was jailed for 28 days by Old Street Magistrates' Court yesterday for using threatening behaviour in Brick Lane, east London, during an anti-race demonstration. He was said to have shouted insults at demonstrators.

Strike halts buses

Local and long-distance Ribbles bus services were halted yesterday when 80 drivers and conductors staged a lightning strike in Liverpool. They complain that some older buses are not safe.

Alderney postage

The States (Parliament) of Alderney is to spend up to £30,000 on Post Office expert advice for establishing a postal service and issuing island stamps.

atters' defence fund

L. Parker

rs who were evicted from their homes last week from Street, Blombury, opened a defence fund yesterday for 13 of number who were with obstruction after ev.

hope to raise money to pay the legal costs of the 13, all of on bail pending their variance.

re leaders maintained that documents

including passports and birth and marriage certificates, had disappeared since the eviction.

Mr James Pavton, a spokesman for the squatters, said they were taking legal advice about the return of the documents.

The police said that if the squatters had a complaint they should make it to the police so that it could be investigated.

Many of the single people evicted are now squatting in Fitzroy Square, half a mile away, while they await short-term and other accommodation from the Greater London Council and Camden council.

Desertion charge remand

By Peter Hennessy

Brandon Dehan, aged 38, of Zeus Lane, Crookhorn, Hampshire, was remanded in custody at Havant Magistrates' Court yesterday to await a military escort.

It was stated that the police had been called after a disturbance at his home and their inquiries had shown that he had been listed as having left his unit while stationed at Dortmund, Germany, twenty years ago.

Boat rally heralds better days for waterways

The accumulated evidence of recent years suggests that for a hard core of town dwellers in West Midlands the local canal exists solely as a convenient place to dump junk the dustman will not handle. With the characteristic insouciance of our age, prams, bedsteads, sinks and other household debris together with the silt of time have helped to clog some of the 160 miles of waterways in the county's area.

Regular users report, however, that this is now less serious and that there is also a marked improvement in the quality of the water with strict control on industrial waste.

That leads them to think that the "cans" that run like old marbled veins through the industrial landscape may be about to undergo a renaissance as more money becomes available. In addition, most canals, however cheerless and impoverished, do not lack friends and there is a ready body of volunteers to help with labouring work.

The Inland Waterways Association's national rally at Til-

ford Pools, near Birmingham, which is being held for three days over the coming holiday weekend, when between 400 and 500 boats will assemble, is seen as a harbinger of better times to come.

For the past two years West Midlands County Council, in conjunction with British Waterways Board, some local authorities and voluntary organizations, has been compiling data for the production of a master plan for the canals that will coordinate and seek to exploit the potential for recreation and leisure and generally to help to improve the environment.

All this week trim small craft and narrow boats will be making their way as if along the spokes of a wheel to the hub of the country's canal network around Birmingham.

It is the "spaghetti junction" of the 200 year old system and the Birmingham Canal navigations are said to be longer than the canals of Venice.

Mr G. R. Andrews, chairman of the rally and president of the West Midlands Inland

Regional report

Arthur Osman Birmingham

Waterways Association, says that not so long ago in the Black Country a smoking chimney was more important than a green tree and it was more important for the canals and rivers to carry away effluent than support fish. But there was now a more enlightened outlook from local authorities.

With the board's recent lifting of restrictions on access to towpaths where a permit was previously required, their development is seen by those involved as needing an equal priority with navigation. A survey of the 170 miles of towpath in West Midlands had showed that in every hour an average of less than one per-

ologist inquiry

ward Pochin, the is to visit the apops research centre rmonston, Berkshire, at the start of his independent investigation of the plutonium dustion of 12 workers

ort will be submitted Frederick Mulley, of State for Defence.

New missile range computer

By Our Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence has ordered a £1.4m Ferranti computer to improve the control of missiles at its test firing ranges at Aberporth on Cardigan Bay.

It will enable trials to continue without undue interruption in spite of gas and oil exploration in the bay, by presenting ministry scientists with a more comprehensive

picture both before and during the missile launchings.

The system, called Break Up Predicted Impact Area (Bupia) will be operated by a Ferranti FMI1600E computer. One of the new facilities it will provide for the scientists is an automatic self-destruct safety device for any missile that looks likely to become a hazard to shipping.



Last year, we produced thousands of homes to this specification.

Birds' nests are not normally considered a by-product of the Building Materials Industry. Yet they are. And in vast numbers.

Over recent years, many quarries have been returned to the land; some have become leisure lakes, with yachting and water skiing; others have become wildlife sanctuaries, home for thousands of birds.

Building Materials is one of Britain's most efficient industries. On average, the 450,000 workforce, involved in producing our 360,000 different products, each lost less than three hours last year through disputes.

By steady and progressive investment in new plants, plus careful conservation of energy, the industry has kept costs firmly under control.

And, despite a fall in demand of 23%, we have still achieved UK sales of £5,500 million.

Furthermore, last year, we also reached the £1,000-million mark for exports. This alone is a good example of private enterprise working for Britain.

Each day, more and more of our innovations and improved products are appearing in homes all over the country.

And we are not referring to homes for birds.

The Building Materials Industry
A solid base for Britain's economy.

WEST EUROPE

Protesting Spanish fishermen call for government retaliation over their banning from EEC waters

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Aug. 21

The Spanish Government is facing strong protests from fishermen in Northern Spain, who have been told that, unless they have licences, they must stop fishing within the 200-mile zone of the EEC and return to port by midnight tonight.

Vessel owners in the port of Pasajes, near San Sebastian in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa, have sent a telegram to Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Spanish Prime Minister, urging that in retaliation, EEC boats should be denied passage through the Straits of Gibraltar.

Apparently alarmed by the growing number of boardings and heavy fines on Spanish vessels fishing illegally in EEC waters, the Madrid authorities last Friday advised all unlicensed boats to return to port by tomorrow.

Under interim arrangements, which last month were revised by EEC agriculture ministers until the end of September, 121 Spanish vessels are licensed to fish for hake and 140 for anchovy in EEC waters, which in practice means those of Ireland, France and Britain.

Spanish fishermen argue that, with some 600 vessels in Northern Spain heavily dependent on access to EEC waters, this allocation of licences is patently inadequate, and have long been pressing their government to take a tougher line with EEC negotiators.

It is claimed that strict compliance with EEC regulations would put three quarters of the Northern Spanish trawler fleet

out of action and threaten the jobs of more than a million people—110,000 of them crew members and others directly involved in fishing, and a further million employed in ancillary industries.

It is intended that the present arrangements should eventually be replaced by a permanent, fishing agreement with Spain. But negotiations with all non-EEC countries are being held up at present because EEC member states cannot agree on how much of the available catch they need for themselves, or how to share it out among their own fishermen.

Harry Debelius writes from Madrid: Although the Government has no intention of complying with the fishermen's demand to close the Straits of Gibraltar to EEC ships and aircraft, it nevertheless shows the extent of discontent among fishermen and companies operating fishing vessels over the progressive restrictions which have affected Spain, one of the countries with the largest annual catch.

Señor Fernando Abril Martorell, the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of economic affairs, conferred here today with Señor Juan Antonio Gacía Díez, the Minister for Commerce and Tourism, presumably about the Spanish fishing industry's problems.

At the same time, Señor Rafael Calvo Ortega, the Labour Minister, was having talks with Señor Víctor Moro, the under-secretary of fisheries, who returned to Madrid this morning after conversations with French

authorities about the problem in Bayonne.

He had issued the order to all Spanish fishing vessels, except those duly licensed, to get out of EEC fishing waters by tomorrow.

The closure of EEC waters to all but a few Spanish vessels will make idle about 500 of the 580 deep-sea fishing vessels based on the Cantabrian coast.

The Spanish Parliament recently appropriated 1,300m pesetas (£2m) to alleviate the hardships on many Spanish families resulting from the limitations on the use of traditional fishing grounds, such as the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, Haastholm, Denmark: Danish fishermen will probably have to throw back valuable catches from midnight tonight because they have misused a government grant on a landing North Sea cod.

Mr Svend Heiselberg, the Fishermen's Association chairman, said today: "They are likely to have to jettison hundreds of thousands of kroner worth of fish because many of the boats that operate far out cannot reach Denmark before the deadline."

He said the problem arose because the fishermen misunderstood the North Sea cod ban, announced last Wednesday, to mean that fishing could continue until midnight tonight.

Odenmark has an annual quota of 32,000 tonnes of North Sea cod. Mr Svend Jakobsen, the Fisheries Minister, imposed the latest ban when it was shown that fishermen have used up their third-quarter quota and part of the last quarter allotment.—Reuter.

Basques to get more powers

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Aug. 21

The Spanish Government announced today that on November 1 it will transfer additional powers to the Basque General Council, the provisions of the Basque Statute of Autonomy, in the areas of agriculture, industry, commerce and urban planning.

The council will take over responsibility for the agricultural extension service in the Basque country, control permits for the establishment of industries, have the authority to set up trade fairs and supervise provincial urban planning boards.

The central Government will continue to dictate the content and organization of courses in agricultural training centres in the Basque region, but the Basque Government will take over the operation of agricultural research centres now run from Madrid.

The council will be responsible for inspecting industrial installations to ensure compliance with existing legislation, and will be empowered to impose fines of up to 50,000 pesetas (£530).

Spain's wealthiest industrial region, Catalonia, has already won similar powers.

OVERSEAS



Miss Irit Gidron, aged 29, the air hostess killed in the attack.

El Al chief for talks on security

By Arthur Reed

Mr Mordechai Ben Ari, executive chairman of El Al, is to meet Mr Stanley Clinton Davies, Secretary of State for Aviation, today to discuss ways in which security measures might be tightened.

"We are going to request that the Government take adequate measures to ensure that such occurrences will not happen in the future, and I am hopeful that this time the British Government will take into serious consideration the advice given by our Government on the subject."

"Contacts are already in course between our Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the British Foreign Office, and between our embassy in London and the British Government departments here."

Mr Ben Ari said that it was the responsibility of each government to maintain law and order and assure the safety of airlines and aircraft and passengers and crew.

"This responsibility cannot be divided."

Israel asks for British ban on armed guards to be lifted after London attack on airline bus

From Michael Knipe
Jerusalem, Aug. 21

After yesterday's attack on an El Al bus in London, Israeli authorities remain convinced that their policy of tough retaliation, action in the circumstances.

The Israeli Government has requested urgent talks on the issue and is asking that the ban be reconsidered. It is also requesting the support of the Palestine Liberation Organization's office in London to be closed because of its links with terrorist incidents.

It is the view of government circles here that because of the ban on airline security, many carrying weapons, Britain has a good deal of responsibility for yesterday's attack.

Government sources have reacted coolly to a Foreign Office statement which expressed re-

vulsion at the attack and condolences to the victims, but at the same time denounced an Israeli retaliatory raid today. The Israeli authorities remain convinced that their policy of tough retaliation, action in the circumstances.

Mr Mordechai Hod, El Al's managing director, has said that in view of Britain's refusal to allow El Al security men to carry arms, it must be held responsible for the bloody outcome of the attack.

He rejected the idea that had there been armed Israeli guards on hand the battle might simply have been bloodier. On the contrary, he said, they might have acted as a deterrent and would certainly have brought the situation swiftly under control.

Mr Hod disclosed that Israel had years been seeking permission from the British authorities for its security men to carry arms and that Britain

had consistently rejected the request. Apparently the request was made a various levels—via the police to the Foreign Office, the Home Office and the security services—and Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, sent a personal letter on the matter.

According to Israeli sources, among the reasons given for turning down the request were the fact that other countries might demand the same rights and that British policemen were not usually armed.

A joint committee including representatives of El Al, the Israeli Ministry of Transport and the security services has been established here to study the circumstances of yesterday's attack and make recommendations for measures to prevent a repetition.

Mr Meir Amit, a former head of the Mossad secret service, said there had been an aware-

ness that terrorist group step up their attacks he said El Al would in most cases security in Israel when the new morning's retaliatory r announced.

The authorities said the were "two terrorist in the Dammur and Burj jana regions of Lebanon. Both targets have described as large in training weapons, and aion drums. The Damm said to be a training b headquarters for the 1 of terror strikes in le in Europe.

The Israeli public h warned to beware of fied sabotage incidents two weeks before the David summit meeting past eight days, 10 ha and made safe in Is Tel Aviv and the n territories.

Foreign Office issues dual condemnation

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Office yesterday condemned the attack on the El Al bus, but at the same time voiced regret at the Israeli retaliatory raid in Lebanon.

A statement said: "The Government expresses its repugnance at the criminal attack on the El Al bus yesterday, for which the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Foreign Operations, have claimed responsibility, and its deep sympathy to the family of the stewardess who was killed, as well as to all those who have been injured."

It went on: "The Government also regrets the loss of life and injuries suffered as a result of the air action against Palestinians in Lebanon earlier today. However great the provocation, such reprisals

merely perpetuate the cycle of violence."

The Foreign Office's linking of the two events in this way will certainly be resented bitterly by the Israelis, who maintain that terrorist attacks on civilians should be condemned outright and bear no relation to military operations against guerrilla bases.

It is expected that the Israeli Government will renew previous demands to the Foreign Office to bar representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization from London. Although the PLO does not maintain a separate office, its appointed spokesmen work with the Arab League. The Israelis claim that in practical terms the PLO cannot be differentiated from the PFLP, which took responsibility for the latest attack.

Mr P. Rhodes Boyson, an Opposition spokesman on education, has suggested that Britain take the lead in calling an international conference to discuss stamping out terrorism. (The Press Association reports.)

In a letter to Mr Marilyn Rees, the Home Secretary, Dr Boyson also demanded that security measures be tightened to the streets of central London and at airports and sea ports.

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, has sent a letter to Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, about allegations that the arms used in the El Al attack could have been smuggled into Britain in diplomatic bags. He asked: "Could the Government reflect on the relevance of the Vienna Convention guarding diplomatic immunity to modern conditions of Middle East conflict on the streets of London?"

French left candidate repeats his poll win

From Ian Murray
Paris, Aug. 21

The Socialist candidate in the Cers by-election yesterday kept the seat with an increased majority. The result gave the French left, who have been having unit problems since the March election, something to crow about and the majority coalition, which has been having unity problems of its own, something to think about.

The by-election was caused by the decision of the Constitutional Council to annul the election of the Socialist, M. André Cellard, for having distributed campaign material too late to allow his opponent, M. Maurice Messegue, to reply.

M. Cellard won the March election by 580 votes, with 50.91 per cent of the poll, and he won yesterday by 2,195 votes with 52.58 per cent of the poll. The turnout this time was 79.12 per cent, compared with 67.41 per cent last March.

Both candidates this time had the advantage of not having to fight a preliminary first round.

There was less a display of unity than of uncertainty on the part of the majority and its candidate, M. Messegue. As in March he refused to fight under any party label and this

time he had to face the added burden of losing his running-mate, M. Jean Faget, a former Gaullist deputy, who refused to support him in the by-election.

The main issue raised during the campaign was that of the political integrity of the Constitutional Council itself. M. François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, deliberately provoked a storm of protest by calling it a partisan institution.

In the event, by renewing their support for M. Cellard the Gascon voters gave their answer to the Constitutional Council's finding that they had been unduly influenced. Out of 25 elections annulled by the council since the start of the Fifth Republic, 16 seats have in fact been held at the by-elections by the original winners, and a further three by-elections.

Despite the outcry of protest at the attack on the council, President Giscard d'Estaing must be obliged to look at its operation very closely, in future.

From the majority's point of view the result is a disappointment. In the by-election the public squabbling of the Left is still not turning away its supporters in large numbers

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Aug. 21

The Spanish Government announced today that on November 1 it will transfer additional powers to the Basque General Council, the provisions of the Basque Statute of Autonomy, in the areas of agriculture, industry, commerce and urban planning.

The council will take over responsibility for the agricultural extension service in the Basque country, control permits for the establishment of industries, have the authority to set up trade fairs and supervise provincial urban planning boards.

The central Government will continue to dictate the content and organization of courses in agricultural training centres in the Basque region, but the Basque Government will take over the operation of agricultural research centres now run from Madrid.

The council will be responsible for inspecting industrial installations to ensure compliance with existing legislation, and will be empowered to impose fines of up to 50,000 pesetas (£530).

Spain's wealthiest industrial region, Catalonia, has already won similar powers.

Socialist attack on President Eanes

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, Aug. 21

The sharpest attack yet made on President Eanes of Portugal came during a Socialist rally in the seaside village of Pralada Mira at the weekend.

Señor Manuel Alegre, the political adviser of Dr Mario Soares, the former Prime Minister, accused President Eanes of aiming at being "President-king" of Portugal and leading the country away from the democratic conquests of the 1974 revolution.

The choice of a no-party technocrat, he said, was "some-

thing that has in itself an authoritarian right-wing, anti-democratic and anti-democratic basis."

Señor Alegre said that President Eanes was not "respecting popular electoral results" or the opinion of the political parties which favoured a Socialist Prime Minister.

President Eanes has consistently affirmed that in dismissing Dr Soares he acted within the constitution which stipulates that the prime minister is "nominated by the President of the Republic, after consulting with the Council of the Revolution and the parlia-

mentary political parties, and taking into account the results of the last general election."

Dr Soares told the rally that he would take his seat in parliament and reserved his comments on the situation for parliament. The Socialist party would not take the initiative of proposing a motion rejecting the programme of Dr Soares, but it might support such a motion but forward by another party.

Señor Nobre da Costa has already stated that his programme follows closely the lines of Dr Soares.

Alert hotelier puts police on to forged francs

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Aug. 21

A sharp-eyed hotelkeeper in Lourdes has helped police end a year-old trade in counterfeit French francs between Portugal and France. Interpol has been told about the case because it is thought the gang of forgers could also be involved in passing counterfeit Spanish and Portuguese notes.

The hotelkeeper became suspicious when the guide of a party of pilgrims, José Príncipe Pereira, produced a thick wallet stuffed with notes to pay the coachload of his 4,700 francs (£530). The guide peeled off 47 notes of 100 francs to pay the bill and left.

The hotelkeeper studied the money and rightly deduced it was forged. Police arrested the

guide at the party's next stop at Tarbes.

After questioning, the guide admitted that he had been using forged notes to pay the bills for each party during weekly trips over the past year. He was then repaid by his agency in genuine money.

Just how much money is involved over the period is not known, but the sum will be considerable. False notes have been turning up in the area round Lourdes for months now.

Police also arrested the driver of the coach, who was smuggling bottles of alcohol and exchanging them at hotels for a night's lodging. He was later released to continue to drive the coach party, which is continuing its trip with a new guide, supplied with real money.

Man in Corsica shooting has leg amputated

Marseille, Aug. 21.—A West German who was accidentally shot during an incident involving Prince Victor Emmanuel of Savoy, the son of King Umberto of Italy, is reported to be critically ill and in a coma after having his right leg amputated.

The Prince, aged 41, was charged in Ajaccio, Corsica, on Saturday with the illegal possession of a military-type weapon in connection with the incident on Friday, which occurred off the southern tip of the island.

Police said the injured man, Herr Oskar Jeard Hamer, aged 19, was in a boat when he was hit by a stray bullet fired during a dispute between the Prince and an Italian doctor. He had nothing to do with the dispute.—Reuter.

Second Briton abducted by black guerrillas

From Our Own Correspondent
Salisbury, Aug. 21

Rhodesia combined operations headquarters announced today that a Briton, Mr James Malcolm Black, had been abducted by black nationalist guerrillas yesterday.

Mr Black, who is 47, single and came from Norfolk, worked on a forestry estate in the Melsert district, about 80 miles south of Umtali. He is the second Briton to be abducted in the eastern border region during the past month.

The deaths of two more members of the security forces and a white civilian were also reported. The civilian, Mr James Dwyer, was killed when a gaelling aircraft was hit by a mortar shell in the Umtali. Eleven guerrillas and six "collaborators" were killed.

Rhodesian farmers 'will carry on' despite constant risk of border attacks

From Nicholas Ashford
Chippinga, Rhodesia, Aug. 21

The Daintys have been farming near Chippinga, about 100 miles south of Umtali, for past seven years. Their 2,700-acre farm stretches over glorious rolling countryside towards the Mzimbaque border about five miles away.

From a hill above their house can be seen a copse on the other side of the border where a Frelimo guerrilla unit is positioned and which lobbs the occasional shell into the surrounding fields.

The Daintys (it is not their real name) had to mortgage themselves to the bank to buy the land. But through hard work and a sudden explosion in the price of coffee, their main crop, they were not only able to repay all their debt but also found they had money to spare.

They extended their house, dug a swimming pool and built a stable for the horses which are Mr Dainty's particular pride. Life had become very sweet for them until the war intervened.

Chippinga is one of the "hotter" parts of the country and the war is now the central factor of their life, as it is for the other 150 farming families in the area. It means that for 10 days every month (or a total of three months a year) Mr

Mrs Bhutto's detention order is extended

From Our Correspondent
Islamabad, Aug. 21

The detention period of Begum Nusrat Bhutto, wife of the former Prime Minister of Pakistan and acting chairman of the Pakistan People's Party, has been extended today by three months under the fresh order issued by the martial law administrator of the Punjab.

Mrs Bhutto is said to have refused to accept the latest order, saying: "I still believe in civil rules, I still believe in democracy. I have not received the original detention order but only a copy."

The order states that Mrs Bhutto's detention was necessary to prevent her from acting against the purpose of martial law and the security of Pakistan.

The fresh detention order, issued on the expiry last night of the previous order, also bids here from receiving authorized visitors, addressing press conferences, or getting published in the press. These restrictions were said to have existed before as well.

Meanwhile, Mr Yashwantrao Chavan, chief counsel for Mrs Bhutto in his appeal in the Supreme Court against the death sentence, said here today that he expected the verdict by the end of October.

Chief Justice Anwarul Haque said at the resumed hearing of the appeal in the Supreme Court today that he would adjourn proceedings for a three-week recess.

Neto peace visit to Zaire ends

Kinshasa, Aug. 21.—President Neto of Angola left Zaire for home today after a three-day visit in which he discussed with President Mobutu ways of improving relations between the two countries.

President Mobutu has accepted an invitation from President Neto to visit Luanda at the earliest opportunity, the Zaire News Agency reported.

The invitation was contained in a joint communiqué published here today which said both countries reaffirmed their respect for the aims and principles of the Organization of African Unity, and the United Nations, while expressing their preoccupation with southern Africa and apartheid.

There has been a cold war between the two presidents since the Angolan civil war in 1975 when the Mobutu Government backed a rival nationalist movement. Relations were further strained when rebels, said to have been trained in Angola, overran the Zaire mining town of Kolwezi in May this year, resulting in the deaths of 850 people in the fierce fighting that ensued.—Reuter.

Leading article, page 13

Death toll from Abadan fire increases to 430

Teheran, Aug. 21.—The death toll in the Abadan cinema fire started by saboteurs has risen to 430 and several suspects, including three employees of the cinema, have been held for questioning, newspapers reported today.

The newspaper Etehad said that 53 more people than the 377 officially confirmed had died in the Saturday night blaze at the Rex cinema. Other newspaper accounts said that as many as 10 people had been detained for interrogation.

Abadan's police chief stated that, several days before the fire, people carrying explosives in a lane near the cinema had been arrested.—Reuter.

Mr Justice Steya said that Mr Ahtisaari's recommendations to the United Nations Secretary-General were "a positive direction" in the sequence would be in a South Africa would surrender in South-West Africa and its will to stand by its principles it feels must be retained at all costs must be understood.

The United Nations representative will have a final meeting with Mr Justice Steya tomorrow. He is expected to report within a week whereupon the Secretary-General will make recommendations to the Security Council probably by about September 6.

The military expert with Ahtisaari's mission, like Mr Ahtisaari, has urged that a peace-keeping force of at least 10,000 men is necessary on the Namibian border.

Madagascar manhunt

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, Aug. 21

A manhunt has been launched in Madagascar for two South Africans who at the weekend escaped from a prison where they were serving five-year sentences.

One of them, John Wright, is a professional pilot who can fly anything up to Boeing 707s, and the other is a former Mozambique diamond dealer.

UN mission leaving Namibia

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Aug. 21

Mr Ahtisaari, United Nations representative to Namibia, back to New York tomorrow leaving the main objective of his 15-day mission unfulfilled.

His talks with Mr J. Martinus Steyn, have been down over three critical issues: the registration of voters, the holding of free elections, and the release of refugees.

The Finnish diplomat some political parties had claimed to him about the registration which South Africa has begun unilaterally in United Nations supervised elections.

If their claims proved true, he would pass them to Mr Justice Steya.

Mr Ahtisaari said there might be a possibility that the South African exercise be carried over. However, he had to be realistic. South Africa is pressing elections soon, but Mr Ahtisaari emphasized that if these rushed it would be very difficult to speak of a fair electoral process.

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The military expert with Ahtisaari's mission, like Mr Ahtisaari, has urged that a peace-keeping force of at least 10,000 men is necessary on the Namibian border.

There was speculation too that their escape from jail in Johannesburg, the capital, was being used by opponents of the rule of President Ratsiraka, who se power in the former Prt colony in August, 1975, and studied a Marxist-type military regime.

The two men landed a Boeing 402 aircraft, the east coast of Madagascar, January.

on armed
tack on air

ERSEAS

Hua's look at goslav periment

essa Trevian
e, Aug 21
man Hue Kuo-feng of
was warmly welcomed
of thousands of people
flew to from Buchs-
morning to begin his
visit to Yugoslavia.
will take him to Mace-
nd Coratia. It will in-
him in a communist
that has devised a
system and evolved in
n way since being
from the Cominform in

and huge posters in
welcomed the visitor
rove to meet President
he White Palace, where
ear-old Yugoslav Presi-
w received his distin-
guished guests. The meet-
ing and there were
in both cheeks when
leaders met for the
time. President Tito
telling last summer
visit will allow Chair-
man to acquaint himself
goslav systems of in-
self-management as
with the industrial
achieved by introduc-
ing technology. When
riment began 30 years
goslav living standards
among the lowest in

Romania, Yugoslavie
relations with Peking
late 1950s until the
60s. In Peking's eyes
Tito personified revul-
sion and for many years
ounced as a traitor.
But during the 1970s,
have improved, lead-
President Tito's trium-
ph last year to Peking
nity anniversary of the
avision of Czechoslo-
vach China and Yugo-
slovenia denounced at the
oor being marked in
but during the
eader's visit makes the

stands on the thresh-
old of changes and is keenly
interested in the Yugoslav
experiment. During the past
year there have been about 40
Chinese study groups in Yugo-
slavia from the party, the Gov-
ernment, industry, the Army
and sport.

Chairman Hua's visit is
organized to permit him to
study Yugoslavia's modern
heavy industry and the way
Yugoslavs are resolving their
agricultural problems without
collectivization.

He is also scheduled to visit
Skopje, the capital of Mace-
donia. This visit is of par-
ticular importance now as Yugo-
slavia and Bulgaria are engaged

ina fued over Macedonia. Mos-
cow has recently supported
Bulgaria's offer to sign a pledge
of no territorial claims which
the Yugoslavs rejected, insist-
ing that Bulgaria should first
recognize the Macedonian
minority.

Chairman Hua is to have
several talks with President
Tito as well as a two-day rest
on the island of Brioni, the
Yugoslav leader's Adriatic sum-
mer residence.

Bucharest: Chinese and
Romanian officials, at the end
of a historic visit by Chairman
Hua, today signed 10 agree-
ments, most of them aimed at
boosting trade and economic

cooperation. The documents
were signed just before Mr
Hue flew on to Yugoslavia
after his five-day visit to
Romania.

The main agreement set up
an inter-governmental commis-
sion at Deputy Prime Minister
level for economic and tech-
nical cooperation.

Western diplomats said
Romania hoped to raise total
trade between the two coun-
tries from about £220m in 1976
to about £500m a year by 1980.
Cairo: Chairman Hua is
expected to visit Egypt at a
date to be fixed later, Al
Ahram reported today.

Leading article, page 13

Chairman Hua and President Tito inspecting a guard of honour at the White Palace



Chairman Hua and President Tito inspecting a guard of honour at the White Palace

ague students hold silent vigil

Aug 21.—Czechoslo-
vaks staged a silent
and the statue of St
s in Prague today in a
quest on the tem-
ple of the Sovietised
of their country. The
ry passed quietly with
s reported.

l bunch of purple and
vers was placed at the
te statue, which was a
in of clashes on the
iversary of the Sovi-
e flowers were seized
ice and dumped in a
tin.

resses said that e Ger-
ing tourist who
the flowers and tried
them on the equest-
ure was briefly
by the police.

s of students took
stand vigil at the
e police periodically
their identity papers,
them on only when
in the statue's marble

lice with truncheons
dis waited in vehicles
ut of sight next to
noon and armoured
side streets near the

disidents spent the
he countryside under
arrest if they showed
gue. One of the city
dely in the city, said
ollegues had no plans
organised show of

s down from the steps
ional museum building
e of St Wenceslas, the
aid: "What we want
to change that which
le. There is no point
yant acts that land us
id hand the police an
for ingher surveil-

nt sources said that a
of roses had been laid

at the grave of Jan Palach, the
student who set fire to himself
to Wenceslas Square in January
1968.

Trams were filled in the
morning with workers heading
for offices and factories, quash-
ing rumours that residents had
planned a boycott of public
transport as a symbolic protest.

Reuter: A gas explosion at the
Czechoslovak Ambassador's
residence in East Berlin yester-
day damaged the roof, a wall
and broke windows but hurt no
one (Gretel Spitzer writes). In-
vestigations were still going on
today to determine its cause.

Residents in the neighbour-
hood heard a loud crash at
about 5 pm. Firemen and ambu-
lances were called and the area
was sealed off by the police
until about midnight.

Today there was only the
usual East German guard in
front of the residence.
Neues Deutschland commem-
orated the invasion today as
"a deed for peace, useful to all
peoples".

Malaysian temple attacks cause religious tension

From Our Correspondent

Kuala Lumpur, Aug 21

Attacks by unidentified
youths on Hindu temples in
West Malaysia, which have been
occurring since last December,
have caused tension within the
Indian community and Govern-
ment fears that an extremist
Islamic fundamentalist group
may be involved.

So far 23 temples have been
desecrated and the Government
has appealed to those in charge
of temples throughout the coun-
try to take precautions to guard
them when they are not being
used for prayers.

On Saturday about 10 Indian
Bhodu youths guarding a temple
in Kerling, about 35 miles north
of Kuala Lumpur, attacked five
Malay Muslim intruders whom
they caught smashing idols.

Four of them—including two
undergraduates of a Malaysian
university and a graduate

teacher—were killed and the
fifth, an undergraduate reading
medicine in Adelaide, Australia,
was seriously injured.

Police have detained all the
10 youths involved, but there is
official reluctance to discuss
details because of the sensitive
nature of the incidents in this
Muslim nation.

The Government is worried by
the rise of Islamic fundamen-
talism and is treading very
carefully for fear the present
spate of incidents gets out of
hand.

British nurse in Thai prison lodges appeal

Bangkok, Aug 21

Miss Rita Nightingale, the
Lancashire nurse serving 20
years imprisonment in Thailand
for the attempted smuggling of
heroin, today lodged her second
appeal against the sentence.

Her first appeal was dis-
missed a month ago. A court
decision on her new appeal is
not expected until the end of
the year at the earliest.

Pending a decision Miss
Nightingale is not eligible for
the royal amnesties that could
reduce her sentence

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night in Formigal for a mere £69.

All holidays are covered by the Thomson price guarantee. Prices are subject to availability and exclude airport taxes. ATOL 132/EC.

Australian leader attacked from within and without over boundary scandal

Skirmish becomes survival battle for Fraser

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, Aug 21

Last week was undoubtedly
the worst for Mr Malcolm
Fraser, the Australian Prime
Minister, since he assumed
office in December, 1975. It
started with angry public re-
action to the stringent budget
presented on Tuesday and
ended with Mr Fraser's own
leadership being seriously
questioned on the grounds of
integrity.

What began several months
ago as a minor skirmish within
the parliamentary Liberal
Party has now snowballed into
a huge dispute, and although it
is still unlikely that Mr Fraser
will lose the leadership, it is
now conceivable that he could
if there were any alternative
leader strong enough to take
over.

The issue which first pro-
voked the controversy was
whether or not Mr Fraser's
Finance Minister, Mr Eric
Robinson, used improper in-
fluence in the renaming of a
Queensland constituency,
which could have been to his
political advantage.

The skirmish gained enough
momentum for Mr Fraser to
feel compelled to appoint a
royal commission to investi-
gate. Mr Justice Douglas

McGregor exonerated Mr
Robinson, but named Senator
Reginald Withers, a close
Fraser supporter and leader in
the Senate, as having acted im-
properly.

After some deliberation, Mr
Fraser dismissed Senator
Withers, whose supporters
within Parliament became
enraged, and ever since there
has been serious trouble brew-
ing behind Mr Fraser's back.

The matter only became a
menacing issue last week,
when the influential weekly
news magazine *The Bulletin*
published an article claiming
that Mr Fraser had asked Mr
Robinson to write a letter cast-
ing doubt on Mr Robinson's
own evidence before the royal
commission. Had Mr Robinson
agreed this would to some
extent have nullified damaging
claims that the Prime Minister
had known of an impropriety
for which he later dismissed
Senator Withers.

Mr Robinson had said in evi-
dence that Senator Withers
had told Mr Fraser of his
actions on January 17.
Mr Fraser's defence is that
he does not remember this
meeting.

No matter how true, this was
widely considered within Par-



Mr Malcolm Fraser: Bad week became worse.

liament and the Liberal Party
last week to be a lame reply,
and the subsequent article in
The Bulletin has cast further
doubts.

Today Mr Fraser at last
denied the magazine's allega-
tions that he had improperly
tried to influence Mr Robinson
to say his evidence had been
based on a faulty memory. But
until now the Prime Minister

had been evading questions on
the subject by MPs and the
press, and this had made his
troubles more serious.

Mr Fraser's denial of involve-
ment followed a challenge from
the Labour Opposition for the
Prime Minister to "refute or
resign".

While this may seem to be a
remote and highly confused
issue, comparisons have
already been made to Water-
gate and on several occasions
it has been called the "With-
ersgate" affair.

One aspect of Mr Fraser's
troubles is his lack of popu-
larity among his parliamentary
colleagues.

It is acknowledged that he is
a skilful leader who has
recorded magnificent victories
in two elections, the first of
which left him with a record
majority in Parliament, but he
is not a man who inspires the
personal loyalty of his support-
ers.

As far as the electorate is
concerned, recent polls have
shown Mr Fraser to be trailing
Mr Bill Hayden, the Labour
leader, in popularity, and his
Government to be losing public
support, particularly after a
budget which established
beyond doubt his indifference
to breaking election promises.

Crippled submarine heads for home

The crippled Soviet nuclear

submarine, which surfaced on
Saturday night off the north-
west coast of Scotland, has been
joined by a second tug and is
heading for the Russian Navy
headquarters at Murmansk.

This was reported by a Uoi-
ted States Navy reconnaissance
aircraft, based in Iceland,
which the submarine have now
shadowing the Echo 2 class
submarine today.

It was earlier thought that
the submarine could have
auxiliary diesel engines, when

it appeared to have slipped its

tow and continued to make
headway. However, naval ex-
perts at Pirteavie believed the
submarine was being towed by
an underwater cable.

The Soviet missile cruiser
and Kashin-class missile de-
stroyer that were earlier escort-
ing the submarine have now
left; but the first tug that met
the crippled vessel is armed
with 8 SSN3 nuclear cruise
missiles.

The Soviet Northern Fleet

first began stationing a tug in

the area after a Hotel 2 class
missile submarine broke down
900 miles off Newfoundland in
1972.

Between 1963 and 1967 at
least 29 of the Echo 2 sub-
marines were built by the Rus-
sians at Severodvinsk and Kom-
somolsk. They are deployed
evenly between the Northern
and Pacific fleets.

The Royal Navy patrol vessel
Lindisfarne, sent from Rosyth to
the area, has been joined by
the Danish frigate, Fylla.

Chinese couple reunited after escape

From Our Correspondent

Hongkong, Aug 21

A young Chinese couple who
escaped separately from Canton
have been reunited and allowed
to remain in Hongkong.

Four months ago, Mr Chao
Chow-sum, aged 23, and his
wife of 22, attempted to escape.
He evaded Communist guards,
but she was seized and
returned to Canton for "re-
education".

Undetected as an illegal im-
migrant in Hongkong, the bus-
band found employment, rented
a flat and smuggled a letter to
his wife, urging her to
attempt another escape.

She was then four months
pregnant but underwent an
abortion operation and sur-
vived a three-day trek during
a typhoon and then a one-mile
swim to Hongkong. She was
accompanied by another young
woman who saved her life
when, exhausted by the ordeal
and the effects of the abortion
she was almost drowning.

Mr and Mrs Chao were re-
united in hospital and both
have been granted permission
to remain in Hongkong on
humanitarian grounds. The
other young woman who saved
Mrs Chao, was, however, sent
back to China.

China alleges new Vietnam evictions as talks falter

Peking, Aug 21.—Despite the
current talks between China and
Vietnam on their bitter border
dispute, Peking today alleged
that Hanoi was still trying to
drive ethnic Chinese out of Viet-
nam.

The New China news agency
said the Vietnamese were
"continuing to drive victim-
ized Chinese to China
through rivers or other by-
passes instead of Chinese
border passes".

It said one such crossing
occurred on August 12, when

21 Chinese and eight armed
escorts, accompanied by two
carloads of officials, were
brought from a prison by lorry
to the Peilun river only two
miles from a regular border
checkpoint at a bridge.

After being photographed,
the Chinese were instructed to
cross the river in three groups
and a Vietnamese public secur-
ity officer told them: "You
must not return. Anyone who
should turn back will get three
bullets, and we will show no
mercy", the agency added.

The third round of negotia-
tions in Hanoi on the position
of more than one million ethnic
Chinese in Vietnam was held
on Saturday, and the two coun-
tries remained far apart in
their views.

More than 160,000 ethnic
Chinese have entered China
and thousands more remain
stranded on the frontier, which
was closed by Peking on July
12 except for people who held
both Chinese entry certificates
and Vietnamese exit visas.

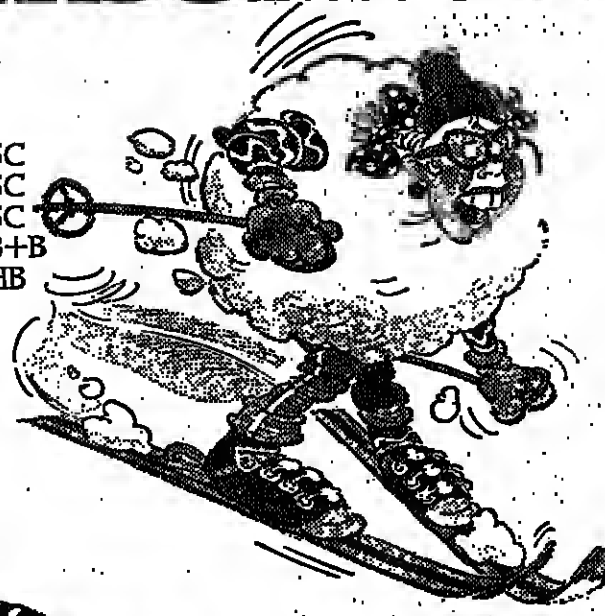
The news agency said the
Chinese involved in the Peilun
river incident had been told
by the Vietnamese officer:
"When you are there (in
China), you must not say any-
thing about your arrest in
Vietnam. Otherwise China will
shoot you to death."

It added that the Chinese
were told to try to obtain
information about Chinese
military deployments and re-
fugee accommodation, and were
promised help in resettling in
Vietnam in the future.

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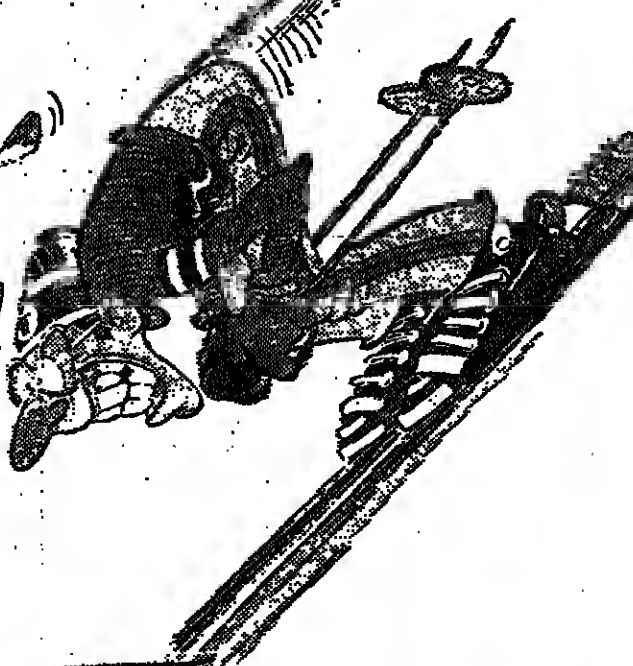


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as your nearest travel agent.

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ret boa gles rmer

Quebec, Aug 21.—
rainer calling himself
J Melvin and dressed
up as a woman in a
his snakes, a 7ft 6in
trickster, during a cab-
arance yesterday.
ub manager said that
whose real name was
Lectaire, "seemed to
flex and the boa wrap-
ed his neck" near the
is first act of the night
up at La Tuque, about
s north of Montreal.
the manager noticed
becoming blue in the
called the police, who
within minutes. As four
o struggled to free
rainer, the manager
the snake's head.
asn't a pleasant thing
to do", he said. "But
title choice. Unfortun-
e Grand Melvin was
dead."—Reuter.

aer to die rug offence

ore, Aug 21.—A 19-
mother and her lover
tenced to death by the
rt here today for traf-
ic drugs.
oimah Binti Jaffar, who
ad guilty of abetting
r, became the first
in the republic sen-
d to death under the new
ct. Her lover, Aowar
aged 27, was found
trafficking in 43.5
heroin. The death sen-
mentary for traffick-
ore than 15 grams of
-Agency France-Press.

Fault possible in Philippine aircraft incident

Manila, Aug 21.—An incident

on a Philippine Airlines jet
last week in which a man was
sucked through a hole in his
death could have been caused
by structural failure and not
sabotage, the Civil Aviation
Administration said today.

It said that the airliner, a
BAC 1-11, had been damaged
in the same place by a grenade
explosion in 1975 and this was
one reason why a defect in the
aircraft was now being con-
sidered as a possible cause.

British nurse in Thai prison lodges appeal

Bangkok, Aug 21

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years imprisonment in Thailand
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Nightingale is not eligible for
the royal amnesties that could
reduce her sentence

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Appointments Vacant
also on page 7

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THE TIMES

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The Personnel Department,
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Apply for full details and application form to:

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uster of gems at the Palace without its centre-piece

ample correspondent of the 800 metres event, expected to be the star of the international swimming programme features of the world repute. The 800 metres event, expected to be the star of the international swimming programme features of the world repute. The 800 metres event, expected to be the star of the international swimming programme features of the world repute.

next week, is listed for the 800 metres event, expected to be the star of the international swimming programme features of the world repute.

Coe, a former European indoor champion at 800 metres, did not see much of the Commonwealth Games, even on television. "I have just spent three weeks training in Italy, to get away from the terrible weather at home. Originally, it was only supposed to be two weeks, but I heard about an 800 metres race in Varese and stayed, but it was a little disappointing. I won in 1:45.7sec, but several good runners who were supposed to be competing did not turn up." A tribute, perhaps, to Coe's soaring reputation?

Modestly, Coe will not be drawn on how he would have fared in Edmonton, to what he turned out to be a rather lacklustre 800 metres final, other than that he could perhaps have produced "quite a good run". Many people feel that he would have won there comfortably.

He will not be running at Crystal Palace tomorrow, but spending this week at home in Sheffield putting the finishing touches to his training before departure for Prague on Friday.

He agrees that despite his current No 1 ranking in the world—one tenth of a second faster than Juan Torrens has run this season—he has won virtually all his races unopposed: in Prague he will probably have the unfamiliar situation of rivals snubbing him up to the closing stages.

Swimming

Will to win can become a seven-year itch

From Richard Streeton
West Berlin, Aug 21

Swimming's latest prodigy slept on late today after striking an early claim to be the leading personality of the world championships here. The 15-year-old Tracy Caulkins from Nashville, Tennessee, won an individual gold medal in world record time, and was in a tide-winning relay team, all within 47 minutes on Sunday evening. During the next five days she could win five more gold medals.

In the theatrical world, the show stopper goes on to a party; "the World is invariably photographed having breakfast to bed. Miss Caulkins retired early and slept and slept and slept. She spends a lot of time sleeping, nine hours a night at least; two or three hours between training periods or between heats and finals at competitions.

When she finally awoke today and fulfilled requests for an interview, the waiting proved worthwhile.

At first glance Miss Caulkins hardly looks one of the world's supreme athletes. She is bronzed, fair-haired rather than blonde, 5ft 8in tall, and weighs a little under 8st. There is no muscular development in the arms and shoulders; there are braces on all

the teeth and, like many short-sighted people, she wears a little fixedly through her glasses.

After winning the women's 200 metres individual medley title with a time of 2min 14.07sec, she could not see the vast electronic results board that towers over one end of the open air pool. "I sensed from the crowd's reaction that I had set a record, but I could not see the board. Joan told me I had won."

(Joan is Joan Pennington, three years older, a club companion at Nashville, and destined to remain in her friend's shadow. Miss Pennington also improved the previous world record set by Miss Caulkins herself earlier this month.)

Miss Caulkins, six days a week, covers about 10 miles a day in training; for two years now, she has added weightlifting to her preparations; and when she awakes before races, in her own words, is "prepared mentally by my coach on tactics, and the others".

The family background is no more sporting than most others though both parents and her older brother and sister all take part in sport at neighbourhood level. Miss Caulkins learnt to swim when she was four; began competitive racing at eight and her potential was quickly spotted by leading coaches.

For our talk in the plush lounge of a leading city hotel, Miss Caulkins relaxed to jeans, a tee-shirt, and bare feet. The medals pinned pink. She admitted that

she likes to win; has no objection to rising regularly at 5.30 am for training; thinks about nothing in particular while swimming endlessly up and down the pool in practice; and relaxes, when not asleep, by disco dancing and visits to the cinema. She thinks she will remain interested in swimming at least as long as she is at school and college, which could give her another seven years on the world scene. The important occasion makes her nervous but "being scared goes with it all, I guess", she said.

Mark Spitz, won seven Olympic gold medals in 1972, has reservations on whether Miss Caulkins has been given too heavy a schedule in these championships. He himself, at a similar stage of his development in 1968 at Mexico City, was a failure after arousing the same sort of hopes. American officials smothered the world championship programme closely before committing Miss Caulkins to her onerous tasks.

Rest days for everyone today and again on Friday fitted perfectly into Miss Caulkins's plans. She will undertake one by one the 100 metres breaststroke, her own favourite event, the 400 metres medley, the 200 metres butterfly, and the 200 metres breaststroke, and will also be a member of the American 4 x 100 metres free-style relay team.

In tomorrow's 100 metres breaststroke, Margaret Kelly, of Britain, fourth in world ranking lists, has a chance to disprove her self-

confessed 'temperamental' short-comings at Edmonton. Miss Caulkins, of course, and the second American woman, Kathy Treibbe and the Edmonton winner Robin Corsiglia (Canada) are Miss Kelly's main rivals.

It is, however, no Simon Gray, who has progressed so rapidly this year, that British attention will mainly be focused tomorrow. He has the advantage in the men's 400 metres individual medley of winning in the last heat. He will know what he has to do to qualify for the final while the favourite, Jesse Vassello, the Puerto Rican-born American is in the next heat and could bring out the best in Gray.

Sharon Davies, who was sixth in Sunday night's medley final, has been scratched from tomorrow's 200 metres free-style in consequence of her strength for later events. Cheryl Brazendale will provide the British entry in this event, and Roy Beasley competes in the women's 100 metres backstroke.

The British team for the 4 x 100 metres free-style relay will be Martin Smith, Mark Taylor, Ricky Burral and David Dunning.

On Sunday night, apart from Miss Caulkins's individual win, the United States took the men's 200 metres free-style title through William Forrester (1:51.02); the men's 100 metres backstroke (Robert Jackson, 56.36); and the women's 4 x 100 metres medley relay (4:38.21). West Germany won the men's 100 metres breaststroke (Walter Kusch, 1:03.56).

100m breaststroke
FINAL: 1. W. Kusch (FRG), 1:03.56; 2. S. Treibbe (USA), 1:04.10; 3. R. Corsiglia (CAN), 1:04.10; 4. M. Kelly (USA), 1:04.10; 5. J. Vassello (PRG), 1:04.10; 6. S. Treibbe (USA), 1:04.10; 7. R. Corsiglia (CAN), 1:04.10; 8. M. Kelly (USA), 1:04.10.

200m backstroke
FINAL: 1. R. Jackson (USA), 56.36; 2. S. Treibbe (USA), 57.41; 3. R. Corsiglia (CAN), 57.41; 4. M. Kelly (USA), 57.41; 5. J. Vassello (PRG), 57.41; 6. S. Treibbe (USA), 57.41; 7. R. Corsiglia (CAN), 57.41; 8. M. Kelly (USA), 57.41.

200m free-style
FINAL: 1. S. Treibbe (USA), 1:51.02; 2. R. Jackson (USA), 1:51.02; 3. R. Corsiglia (CAN), 1:51.02; 4. M. Kelly (USA), 1:51.02; 5. J. Vassello (PRG), 1:51.02; 6. S. Treibbe (USA), 1:51.02; 7. R. Corsiglia (CAN), 1:51.02; 8. M. Kelly (USA), 1:51.02.

Springboard diving
PLACINGS after five compulsory dives: 1. S. Treibbe (USA), 209.54; 2. R. Jackson (USA), 209.54; 3. R. Corsiglia (CAN), 209.54; 4. M. Kelly (USA), 209.54; 5. J. Vassello (PRG), 209.54; 6. S. Treibbe (USA), 209.54; 7. R. Corsiglia (CAN), 209.54; 8. M. Kelly (USA), 209.54.

200m individual medley
FINAL: 1. S. Treibbe (USA), 2:14.07; 2. R. Jackson (USA), 2:14.07; 3. R. Corsiglia (CAN), 2:14.07; 4. M. Kelly (USA), 2:14.07; 5. J. Vassello (PRG), 2:14.07; 6. S. Treibbe (USA), 2:14.07; 7. R. Corsiglia (CAN), 2:14.07; 8. M. Kelly (USA), 2:14.07.

4 x 100m medley
FINAL: 1. USA, 4:38.21; 2. FRG, 4:38.21; 3. USSR, 4:38.21; 4. CAN, 4:38.21; 5. PRG, 4:38.21; 6. USA, 4:38.21; 7. CAN, 4:38.21; 8. FRG, 4:38.21.

decide that 'jumbo' can take to water

icholls little activity yesterday the crews waiting at Pools in the Ton championship of the spare day was ow crews to recuperate rigours of their re race and to pro or any repairs that essary to their boats, or that sort of race, find anyone working yesterday and since had finished the race soon on Sunday, one y all had a good The weather has so d to competitors and ke. Ever since they Pools last week the e out of a clear, bloe winds have been oe can complain of ly exhausted, husiest people yesterday to work indoors could probably rather at in the sun) were out jury. They were ort out a protest the race committee ew of the Spanish at Shamrock. The rned an alleged of international rule No 26, which "the hull, crew or t a yacht shall not form of advertise than builder's and works".

against Iberian Sham she is painted in lours of Iberian Air- ie same painted on ively Iberian without k. He sail number, v design I know not, she looks as near to jumbo jet as a half a get.

committee thought on, so after the first day they asked the to add Shamrock to remove Iberian. A de 26 says that "a ot be disqualified for e provisions of this

rule without prior warning and adequate opportunity to make correction.

This the crew refused to do, claiming that their boat had nothing to do with Iberian Airlines. I must say that until the protest raised the issue, I had not connected the boat with any form of advertising. Her paint-work is more attractive than most and I thought the Shamrock hull of the name was left off because it was unnecessary—the hull is clearly one of the well-known Shamrock designs.

Anyway, the jury convened and after due process of argument, with both parties putting their case, the crew were given the benefit of the doubt. I think it was right that the protest was lodged and that the correct decision was reached. If the IYRU is going to continue to ban advertising on boats, then the rules must be observed. Protests will have to be brought from time to time if only to make competitors in general see the line. The helmsman of Iberian Shamrock, incidentally, is Rodney Paterson, twice an Olympic gold medal winner and always careful to avoid being involved in advertising. He has more to lose than most helmsmen.

The series resumes today with a 22-mile race on an Olympic course.

Women kept waiting
Monnickendam, Netherlands, Aug 21.—Lack of wind caused the postponement of today's second race in the women's world yacht- ing championships here until this afternoon. They hope to start the 420 and Laser classes at 12.20 GMT.—Reuter.

HASTINGS: National 420 championship
Final positions: 1. Mr Chatterton (1st); 2. Mr Chatterton (2nd); 3. Mr Chatterton (3rd); 4. Mr Chatterton (4th); 5. Mr Chatterton (5th); 6. Mr Chatterton (6th); 7. Mr Chatterton (7th); 8. Mr Chatterton (8th); 9. Mr Chatterton (9th); 10. Mr Chatterton (10th).

Equestrianism
British quartet picked on Badminton form

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

After the Midland Bank championships at Locko Park 10 Derbyshire over the weekend, the selectors met to choose the team that will try to regain the world championships in the three-day event at Lexington, Kentucky, next month. Yesterday they based on form at Badminton, the last three-day event which was under assumption.

It consists of Richard Meade with Blank Hills, Christopher Collins with Smokey VI, Lucinda Prior-Palmer with Village Gossp or Killara, and Jane Bolderness-Roddam with Warrior. The reserves are Elizabeth Boone with Fidler Farmer and Jane Steady with Topper Too, who has been a faithful standby since 1976 when she was the reserve at the Olympic Games in Canada. It is the first time since the last world championships at Burghley, won by the Americans, that Britain has fielded two men in the team.

Princess Anne and Goodwill went well at Locko but they were not competing for a prize and the team has been selected on current form. Goodwill had been competing, would have finished fifth. Captain Mark Phillips's Persian Holiday is unfortunately lame again and it looks as though he is finished as a competitor.

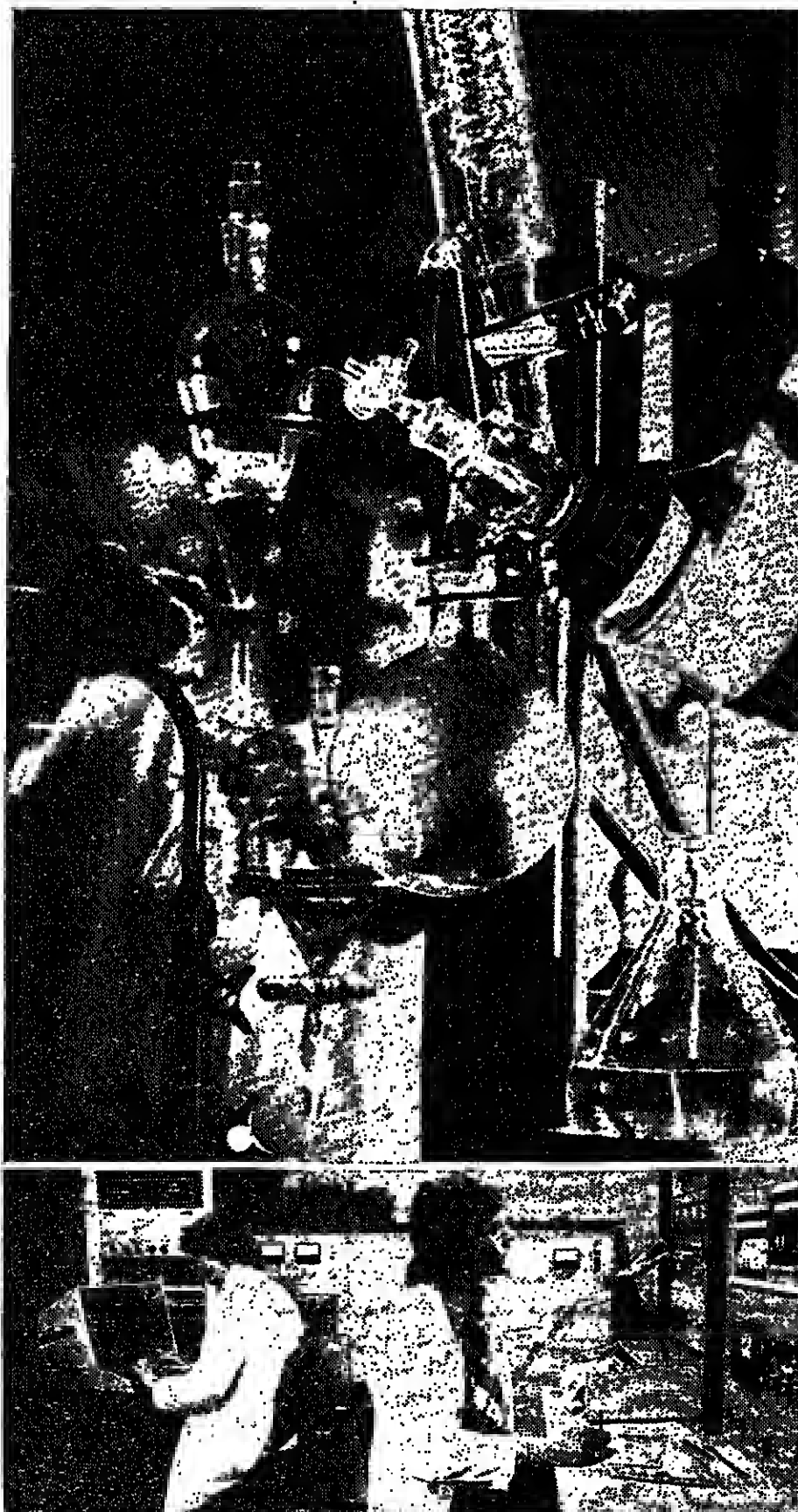
Correction
The reserve champion at the Royal Horse Show was Mrs Peter Russell Wood's Counter Time, and not Wild Mink, as wrongly stated on July 7.

Fowkes has a narrow lead
Puerto Strossmeyer, Paraguay, Aug 21.—Anthony Fowkes, of Britain, and Klaus Kaiser, of West Germany, maintained their lead going into the second stage today of the Asuncion-Brasilia race, the third leg of the 30,000-km South American rally.

With 3,711 kilometres covered since the rally began from Buenos Aires on Friday, the pair hold a slim penalty times advantage of under three minutes over Sobieslaw Zasada and Andrzej of Poland.

Fowkes and Kaiser are driving a Mercedes Benz 280E; the Poles are giving chase to a Mercedes Benz 450 SL.

Michael Taylor's research always goes up in smoke.



Left: Research under way in Imperial's own laboratories.

Currently the head of the Leaf Physics Group in Imperial Tobacco's Research Department, Michael Taylor has contributed a lot to the development of low tar cigarettes.

"Back in the mid-1960s, we decided, in consultation with the Government, to devote a great deal of time and effort to reducing the "tar yield" of cigarettes. And we've made substantial progress—largely through basic work on cigarette design and specification.

"We've developed new tobacco blends, and found new sources of supply. We've improved the performance of filters substantially. And we've modified the actual cigarette paper a good deal, too.

"All this research and development has contributed to the fact that British smokers today enjoy cigarettes yielding over 40% less tar than they did a few years ago; helped, naturally, by increased advertising and promotion of low-tar brands.

"One of the disciplines which I personally find interesting, is the need to produce improvements which are acceptable to the customer. We're a business, after all, employing more than 20,000 people in the UK alone; and there's no point devising a new cigarette that nobody actually wants to smoke.

"We make a very considerable investment in research and development in Imperial Tobacco; several million a year, in fact. There are a lot of very complicated problems to be solved—but then, the job would hardly be so interesting without them. All in all, I find it a fascinating and worthwhile job."

Michael Taylor, an important contributor to what the Minister of State for Health described last year as the tobacco industry's "long-standing policy of reducing...the tar yield of cigarettes", is just one of the 20,000 people in the UK who make up Imperial Tobacco, the major British-owned tobacco company trading in the United Kingdom and a major taxpayer and investor in Britain's future.



Imperial Tobacco: people at work

Imperial Tobacco Limited—a member of Imperial Group Limited

H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING:
CIGARETTES CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH

What would have happened if... George Washington had lost? continued

Good King George had the right idea

● Louis Heren offers an alternative speculation to Sir John Colville's article last week.

George III was most magnanimous after Cornwallis defeated Washington and his French Cuhans at Yorktown. He was good natured of course, and quickly won the hearts of his erstwhile enemies as the historian, Admiral Samuel Morison subsequently recorded in *The Oxford History of the British American People*; but magnanimity was also good politics.

The king was well aware that the revolutionaries had enjoyed the support of only one third of the colonists. Another third were Loyalists, eager to return to Canada and the West Indies to reestablish the monarchy, and the remainder were frontiersmen scornful of all politicians.

Thomas Jefferson, the leading intellectual behind the revolution, sought refuge in Paris. The popular demand for his extradition was ignored by the king, who argued that there could be no worse punishment than the anguish the Virginian would suffer as he witnessed the excesses of the French Revolution.

The political consequences of the Second Restoration were not entirely unexpected. The Virginian plantation owners, Episcopalian to a man, quickly rediscovered that the Tories at Westminster were their natural allies, and they together lobbied successfully for commonwealth preferences. The Boston Brahmins still refused to talk to anybody but themselves and God, but an industrial revolution preceded both parts of the British Commonwealth: the hard-headed cooperation of the mercantile and industrial classes became a force as binding as the monarchy.

The strength of this new force was recognized by Alexis de Tocqueville, the French author of *Democracy in America*. The young aristocrat was a passionate believer in liberty, but feared it was incompatible with political democracy and social equality. Hence his visits to Britain, where he became convinced



Slavery at its worst... the Bostonians demanded abolition in British America, but the South held grimly on.

that the British Commonwealth united under the monarchy could achieve democracy and equality without loss of liberty.

He was struck by the similarities between the rising class of business men on both sides of the Atlantic, and later recorded in his *Democracy* the impression of Birmingham. "They work as if they must get rich by the evening and die the next day. They are generally very intelligent people, but intelligent in the British American way."

Tocqueville also became convinced of a hidden relationship between liberty and trade. He said that industry and trade flourished when the law, as in the British Commonwealth, "gives men the courage to seek prosperity, freedom to follow it up, the sense and habits to find it, and

the assurance of reaping the benefit."

The English edition of his great work was published in 1835 with a 20,000-word introduction by John Stuart Mill. It greatly influenced the course of British Commonwealth history, and led to the posthumous rehabilitation of Jefferson.

His Declaration of Independence was edited by a distinguished panel of scholars from Cambridge, Harvard, Oxford and William and Mary, who removed the treasonable nonsense. Beginning with the noble assertion "We hold these truths to be self-evident, it was reissued as the Declaration of British Liberties.

The British law lords and members of the British American Supreme Court also met, and declared that the US Bill

of Rights would henceforth be known as the British Commonwealth Bill of Rights. Both documents became the cornerstone of the new constitution, and copies were lodged in London, Georgetown DC, and the other provincial capitals in Australia.

Tocqueville was right: there was a relationship between liberty and trade. The Commonwealth, dedicated to the principles of Life, Liberty, the Pursuit of Happiness, and Free Trade, prospered greatly, but success led to a number of crises which could have been fatal for a lesser people.

The Indian Empire had been a major preoccupation. Since Wellesley's governor-generalship Britain had moved slowly towards paramountcy over the entire subcontinent. There was more to it than trade, even-

ture and imperial glory. Wilberforce and the Claphams wanted to regenerate India by propagating Christianity. In a famous minute, Macaulay had advocated the introduction of English as the medium of instruction.

London teetered on the edge of imperialism, but was saved by public opinion. The main centre of opposition was Boston, whose high-thinking lawyers and bankers were offended by the subjection of a people to foreign rule. Their slogan "Trade Without Foreign Entanglements" swept through out the Commonwealth, and the resistance of the East India Company and other entrenched interests was overwhelmed.

They were helped by memories of the disastrous Afghan campaign and the Sikh wars in

the Punjab, and Dalhousie eventually negotiated an armistice. The last troopship with disaffected men was leaving Bombay for old Blighy's shore when the Moghul emperor, fearful of a Russian invasion, invited France to replace Britain. The Commonwealth's old enemy was happy to oblige, but the wisdom of the withdrawal was established beyond doubt when the sepoys mutinied and massacred the French.

The forces of enlightenment, for that is how Bostonians and Little Commonwealthers saw themselves, could not be halted. Et hoc tenet, by success, they demanded the end of slavery in British America. Their propaganda was clever. Uncle Tom's Cabin, for instance, converted millions, but the Carolinas and other southern provinces were determined to defend their peculiar institution, by force if necessary.

Secession and a third British civil war was narrowly avoided because of good sense and the constitution. Revisionist historians at Harvard gave much of the credit to the American governor-general, Lord Lincoln of Illinois, but the relationship of liberty and trade was the decisive factor. Former slave owners were liberally reconverted, and the blacks who did not want to become tenant farmers were given assisted passages to Liberia.

The Commonwealth's period of crises was not yet over. The Second Civil War of 1776, despite the lies of men such as Patrick Henry, was not fought over liberty but the Indian territories. These still remained a bone of contention between Westminster and Georgetown, but again wisdom prevailed.

The Indian tribes were given upper Canada as a self-governing province within the Commonwealth, and Queen Victoria, who had regretted losing her princely Indian ADCs graciously invited Red Indian chiefs to become members of the royal court.

The inner contradictions of the Commonwealth were thus resolved, and the Commonwealth became the bastion of freedom against which foreign aggressors such as Marx rallied in vain. The bicentenary of Cornwallis's victory was celebrated at Yorktown in the presence of Queen Elizabeth, and that great event was marked by a leading article in *The Times* entitled *Was George Washington Defeated?*

The tough task facing police in guarding foreign VIPs

One of the training exercises for members of the Special Air Services involves protecting a VIP as he leaves his car and enters a building. In ideal circumstances 12 trained men are required for this apparently simple, swift manoeuvre.

Multiply that manpower by the number of potential terrorist targets in London going about their normal lives each day and the size of the problem facing the police now facing criticism after the El Al attack, begins to take shape. Add to this the targets no one has taken into account for example minor political exiles and warring factions and the problem grows even larger.

To get a complete picture compare this infinite sum with the fact that London has more than 8,000,000 foreign visitors this year and every three days a thousand Arabs arrive in London for business, pleasure or something more sinister.

What the Metropolitan police, perennially short of manpower, cannot match the SAS requirements, they have in recent years attempted to give protection where possible. Visiting political leaders and statesmen are guarded by Special Branch whose armed officers remain close night and day.

Routes the visitors travel are vetted and the journeys accompanied by carloads of detectives in continuous radio contact. Such VIPs bring their own security men with them—in the case of the Americans at times a miniature army—but all are patrolled by carloads of detectives in continuous radio contact. Such VIPs bring their own security men with them—in the case of the Americans at times a miniature army—but all are patrolled by carloads of detectives in continuous radio contact.

Protection is also given to permanent representatives of countries where it is thought attacks might be launched against embassies or ambassadors. The embassies of countries like the United States, Russia and Israel have police guards outside 24 hours a day. In 1974 the police introduced the Diplomatic Protection group which began patrolling embassies in central London with six units. Now there are eight units.

As the threat of violence has

increased protection widened in some, craft which could be used to attack are given airports, and in L offices of El Al, a national airline, ooy a guard.

But the police are limitations on the men they can field. Hamman, the Liaison Officer of the Liberation Organisation, police guard when killed in January, 2 only did the Iraq when it was attack weeks ago.

If protection cannot what can the police do? Britain—and getting air and support are a Special Branch; but number of travellers times seem like lool oedle in a haystack.

Special Branch ne intelligence collector New Scotland Yard there were over quires about travel ted of being terroris nected with terrorist But if the terrori this ne he can easily into the tourist cen don without suspic Scotland Yard's skil and effort to l the Chinese, heroin London, and the m Arab world, growin don will require ju work.

As far as weapons cerned, the sort of required by the, usually in very short the underworld, and the material is impor has long been suspic diplomatic luggage l are also questions ab container traffic sealed, between its departure and arriv inspection.

In the current wa ence, Scotland Yar terrorist squad has m capture a number of volved in attacks, bu have managed to get have often vanish trace. As times they h it as easy to get out into Britain.

Stewart J

Dear Michael, as I was saying about the Tories...

Dear Michael
As I was saying in my last letter on Wednesday, the Tory position now is a strong one. So why cannot one share the certain that they will win? I think the basic answer lies in the "quiet life" vote. Many people want to see a change, but many people can be frightened into believing that the consequences of such a change in social and economic direction would be too high a price to pay. This, believe me, my dear Michael, is going to be the one issue that really matters in this election.

So what should the Conservative tactics be in these circumstances? Of course, there will be many individual issues raised of considerable importance, though none I think will have a decisive effect. There is the argument about immigration, though here things will cancel themselves out. There is a very little difference in practice between what a Labour government and a Tory government would do. I do not think Labour can mobilize the immigrant vote against the Tories, and as for the anti-immigrant vote, that presumably will go to the lamentable representatives of the National Front.

Law and order is much in people's minds, and here the Tories have a number of good points to make, particularly the behaviour of some Labour Cabinet Ministers in particular issues in recent years. But I doubt if it will become, or should become, a major election issue.

The Labour Government has taken a fairly sensible point of view about police pay, and everyone, the police themselves in particular, would be sad to see the forces of law and order

become involved as an issue in a political campaign. I just don't myself think it will. I remember in a general election some years ago, when a number of constituencies in Lancashire, and asking each Conservative candidate what he thought was the major issue of the election in his constituency. Everyone replied, without exception, "hanging", and everyone without exception was wrong.

The Tories have a very strong argument to make in the general feeling that this country is over-governed, and that the individual citizen is swamped, if I may coin a phrase, by bureaucracy. This is without doubt a very strong argument. A similar argument had a very considerable effect in the election of President Carter. The Tories have in their policies for housing in particular, and education very cogent and effective arguments to put forward; their only problem will be to ensure that they are listened to in the hullabaloo of a general election.

There is one issue where the Tories must take care and that is public expenditure. I remember very well an election many years ago now, when Hugh Gaitskell appeared to be advocating at one and the same time, increases in public expenditure and reductions in taxation. The public saw through it.

This is the danger the Tories face now. They are advocating, and rightly advocating, substantial cuts in direct taxation. They are arguing that in order to finance this they will make big reductions in public expenditure. I must confess I am not myself entirely convinced by the need for this.

With the economy running so far below capacity there is room for the extra demand generated by tax cuts without compensating for them by cuts in public expenditure.

The case against the present level of public expenditure is a different one. It is, first, that in many ways it is wasteful (though I must admit that a good deal of private expenditure is wasteful too). It is, second, that at the present moment, too many activities are conducted by and financed by the state, which could better be conducted by private enterprise and initiative. But, be that as it may, it is important that the Tories should make a convincing case in some degree of detail for the way in which they will cut public expenditure.

So far they have said that they will in fact increase public expenditure on a wide range of items, from defence and law and order, to the Arts. All these proposals are wholly justified, but they do mean that in order to effect a net reduction in public expenditure overall, the gross reductions in other fields must be that much the greater, and, incidentally, to make sense in economic terms they must represent a genuine reduction in the call on resources and not merely a transfer of the source of demand.

The basic Tory argument is a powerful one. But this country is depressed, benighted and laid back by the weight of government, and the consequences of socialism. A successful country can only be built on the efforts of successful men, and where the rewards of success have been so

much diminished the incentive to work and strive and take risks for success has dwindled away. It must be restored. And must support for this argument lies in any comparison between ourselves and our more successful industrial neighbours.

I do not think there is any doubt that the great majority of our electorate accept this argument. Recent opinion polls have shown that a reduction in direct taxation is put as a first objective by a great majority of voters. Then, at the other end of the scale, there is a very strong and widespread feeling that it is hardly worthwhile working, and that the rewards for work may be less than the income that comes from being unemployed.

I was fascinated to see that the minister concerned in a recent newspaper article argued that only a few people were better off out of work than actually working. This drew a storm of protest from people who said that in their part of the country wages were so low that this could not be true. What interested me, was the minister's bland acceptance of a system under which any able-bodied man would be better off doing nothing than doing a useful job.

No, the Tory battery of a return to enterprise and effort and a just reward for both as a basis for national prosperity, will get, without doubt, a very warm response from the electorate. The danger is quite simply that many faint-hearted people will say, "that is all very well, but what will the trade unions say about it?" Here lies the nub of the whole problem. It is the power of

major trade unions in a modern industrial context, and even more, their new consciousness of the power they wield.

They have always been an integral part of the Labour Party, the financiers and the muscle-providers of a Labour Government. The public attitude to them is now ambivalent. Any poll would show a majority of people, including trade union members, of the opinion that the power of the trade union leadership over our national affairs has not become too great. On the other hand, when unofficial strikes plague us, as they certainly do at present, people complain that the trade union leadership has not enough authority over its own members to restrain them from striking.

The truth is the public does not really know what it wants. Look at the argument about the closed shop which is confused, and which ignores the fact that what matters is not whether the closed shop exists but how in practice it is used. This will be the real issue put before the electorate in a very camouflaged form. The Tories will argue, and rightly, that the power of government over the closed shop made trade union leadership has become too great for the public good, that individual freedom has been restricted and national prosperity reduced. The Labour Party will not exempt to meet this argument head on; for they cannot, and they know it.

Rather they will argue that any attempt to put things right will lead to a confrontation. Well, it was the argument about confrontation that

defeated Ted Heath in 1974. The public did not then realize, though now I suspect they do, that Labour's alternative to confrontation would be capitulation.

So the Tories' main task will be to persuade the public that the changes they want can be made without social upheaval. I have no doubt myself that this is true. Over the years, as you know, I have worked a good deal with trade union leaders, and I have come to know and respect them. I have little doubt myself that given a decisive result at the polls, they will, while properly respecting the rights of their own members, in practice cooperate with the government of the day. If this is put to them at the election they will certainly say so, and I believe they will mean it. It should be put to them.

One final point. This looks like being a very personalized election. Mr Callaghan is doing very well in political terms. I doubt if the Tories would be wise to devote too much time to a frontal attack upon him. On the whole, the British like to believe in their Prime Minister. What they should point out is the simple truth that Mr Callaghan cannot last for ever.

If they elect a new Labour government, Mr Callaghan's shoulders, he will not be there all that long, and what will follow? It will be the Barmy and the Footy, and the Scargilldom of this world, and those who vote Labour at this coming election will be voting for that.

Reginald Maudling
© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1978



Police wearing flak jackets guard El Al crewmen in yesterday.

CONSUMER DIARY

A presumptuous little tasting might amuse you

Consumer testing is what made *Which?* magazine famous, but there are some things in which taste preferences are so personal that it becomes a very chancy business. In no area chancier, I imagine from personal experience, than that of wine.

Having been described as a "perceptive taster" by *Deconter* magazine, the wine buff I am, I can tell you that from cognac without looking at the label, I was last week invited to help taste for a book to be called *Best Wine Buys 1979*.

Allan Hall, a veteran of two previous efforts of similar scale, has set himself the task of tasting some 1,600 bottles widely available in Britain under £2.50. He says last year's drinking "nearly killed" his previous partner in the undertaking, Joseph Berkman, so this year he teamed up with John Elliott, cellarmaster of the Café Royal.

They invite guests to each

session and the one I attended was blessed with the assistance of the Bishop of Southwark, Dr. Ceryn Stuckey, who confided that he has been drinking wine since he was 10. His sister is wine columnist for a glossy magazine.

No doubt it was the divine's intervention which spared us the rough red plonks. We were to test 15 moderately priced clarets. The bishop's purple made them all look pale, but he was good to see that for the most part the wines were young and in the pink. Last year he claims to have drunk little but old and fusty wine.

We all tried very hard. A lady who arrived wearing perfume was obliged to use separate wine-glasses and politely ostracized. No one sniffed when she was asked to compare notes. But when we compared notes we found that the bishop sang the praises of a wine others had dismissed as "faded", "finished" and "completely gone", while Hall was disappointed to find a wine he called "excellent and subtle" described by his guests as "green", "unbalanced" and "possibly a dud bottle".

We did agree, the bishop dis-

smissing on a "best buy". But was it because Hall had already told us he thought that particular wine deserved a good mark when attempting to give us a guideline for our own marking?

Anyway, for those prepared to put their faith in such exercises, the book will be published in November. I am told that among the cheapest teds Argentinian and Chilean wines were well liked this year.

Denis Healey told *Signature*, the *Diner's Club* magazine, that he once bought an expensive camera on one of his trips abroad, and was overcharged for it by customs on his return. "By the time I found out it was too late to complain," he said. "It's nice to know that when it comes to paying taxes the man at the top can be just a silly-billy like the rest of us."

Scare story

It sounded frightening. Research in the United States had identified a known carcinogen, commonly called NDELA, in 27 cosmetics and beauty preparations. Among

things that are not good for them, have induced liver tumours in rats by treating them with substantial quantities of NDELA.

But the technique used to discover the NDELA in the cosmetics is suspect. Some experts think the technique itself creates the NDELA it measures by triggering off a reaction between one cosmetic ingredient and an impurity which sometimes occurs in traces in another.

The amounts of NDELA found were, in any case, minute, and no one had proved any risk from applying NDELA to the skin rather than ingesting it. Eventually the killer of the scare story, you understand, not the baby proved to be the comforting revelation, from Johnson's chief chemist, that Johnson's Baby Lotion in Britain is completely different from Johnson's Baby Lotion in the United States.

It is because of customer preference and climate," he said. The British formulation does not have the ingredients suspected of giving rise to NDELA, and it is not as greasy either. Investigative journalism seldom proves so reassuring.

Get rich quick

Would you like to make a few hundred pounds in a hurry? Then borrow the money from the likes of J. Rhodes or "Mr Lee", both of whom are advertising personal loans on cards placed in the windows of backstreet newsagents' shops in North London.

The attractive feature of the loans they offer is not the rather high rates of interest attached, but the fact that no one can legally be obliged to pay them back.

The Office is that neither is the Office of Fair Trading's register of moneylenders licensed under the Consumer Credit Act, 1974, and that agreements made by unlicensed credit traders are not legally enforceable.

Although consumer protection officers are trying to hunt unlicensed moneylenders out of existence, you may still be in time to benefit whilst stocks last. Tony Scott, director of the Office of Fair Trading's consumer credit division, said recently that there was evidence of unlicensed backstreet moneylenders still at work "in Glasgow and other big cities".

My own information is that though prosecutions are pend-

ing in the West Midlands and Greater Manchester, the species may not yet be extinct there. If you can find your friendly neighbourhood unlicensed moneylender, the advice is take the money and run. It might indeed be best to spend the proceeds on a long holiday or a change of address. You cannot be too careful these days.

Gamesmanship

E P Publishing of Watfield asked Gwyn Headley, a London publicist, if he knew anyone who could write a book about mah-jong for their *Know the Games* series. "I could," said Headley promptly.

"It would have to be ratified by the governing body for the game in Britain," said EP Publishing cautiously. "Right," said Headley.

Only he could not find a governing body for mah-jong in Britain. There was none. So Headley, who is a young man not easily abashed, recruited his girl friend as co-author, and together they declared themselves the British Mah-Jong Association. They elected her

father to be president, signed a false certificate of a false game, and deals plausibly with puns and concealed but it is not reassuring that it also has a spurt of attribution to Melancholux.

A Frenchman invented such purposes by Cliff ing, the American host-

The British Mah-jong ciation, Headley says, available to arbitrate putes over the rules anyone want them beat

The Marquess of Hertb been acquired by the ing *Standards*. A though purists concer the English language judge him more harshly one complained about marquess described them as crooks and jewels on display at hi home, Ragley Hall, as tic replicas. The has now ruled that such tradit ion in terms of breach the British C advertising practice, offence it gives the of Fowler.

Robin J



Michael Hod, the general of the El Al, has repeated several times that his own security should be allowed to carry guns on the aircrafts in London. That understandable reaction to terrorist attack near Grosvenor Square on Sunday, but an acceptable one. El Al are not the only potent forces for terrorists, and he principle was conceded could easily be a series of happy security guards in different countries seeking out the persons and type of their nationals in the dangers of that were evident in Paris three days ago when Iraqi Embassy guards opened fire on the terrorist who had just joined to the French police. He then took place in a police officer and one of the guards were killed. If we are not prepared to armed security guards in other countries operating in it becomes all the necessary for our own to provide as effectuation as possible. It is clear whether there was an escort for the El Al in Sunday. But that is the protection that ought to be provided so long as police permit. Nor could be any reasonable objection such an escort being.

It is the practice for to be armed when guard-ticularly sensitive targets. The British police, subject strict discipline and ultimately responsible to British authorities.

There are also more general safeguards that might be considered against all forms of terrorism. It will never be possible to deny terrorists access to all guns. But those in the Grosvenor Square were of a more sophisticated kind than are usually available to criminals, even the IRA in the United Kingdom. It is quite exceptional to find sub machine-guns employed and it would be of value if the supply of such arms could be curtailed if not eliminated.

They are almost certainly brought into this country by more than one means, but it has been suspected for some time that one of the sources is through abuse by some embassies of the privilege of diplomatic immunity. One of the reasons why Iraqi diplomats were expelled from Britain at the end of last month was the suspicion that arms have been smuggled into this country in diplomatic luggage. In a different context, the former West German terrorist Hans-Joachim Klein, who took part in the kidnapping of Opec ministers in Vienna in 1975, has recently described in an interview how the ambassador of an unnamed Arab country took a huge case of weapons through the Rome customs and later handed it over to German terrorists in his own residence.

It would not be possible, even if it were desirable, to ignore this immunity and examine all diplomatic luggage in the same way as all other goods entering the country. Britain is a signatory of the Vienna Convention of 1961 which gives absolute

immunity to the diplomatic bag which is supposed to be carrying confidential papers between an embassy and its home capital. The Convention also stipulates that an individual diplomat's baggage and goods are not subject to inspection unless there are serious grounds for believing in effect that he is abusing the right of immunity, when they may be examined in the presence either of himself or his agent.

Obviously it would be neither wise nor proper for Britain to ignore or renounce the Convention. But it would be quite reasonable to take advantage of its provisions to examine from time to time the baggage of officials in an embassy where intelligence reports lead to the supposition that arms are being smuggled. That would not eliminate the traffic, but it would at least help for us to know that such traffic was made. Secondly, Britain should encourage other governments to see what the prospects would be for amending the Convention.

That would certainly not be an easy matter, but circumstances have changed since it was agreed—especially in terms of the threat posed to all civilized countries by international terrorism. There is a strong case in the light of present conditions and dangers for removing the immunity from inspection—though not from the payment of tariffs and other duties—granted to the baggage of individual diplomats and for considering whether all the other forms of immunity are still necessary to serve their original purpose.

From Mr Blair Warden
Sir, In your gloss on the Oxford Finals tables (August 17) you kindly refer to the excellent results attained by St Edmund Hall. The college is proud of its pupils. But, I am sure, you have taken a high position in the league tables; and perhaps I could give expression to the widespread unease in Oxford to which your annual publication of the league tables gives rise. Once, a table may have been based on a harmless game. They are now taken absurdly seriously.

Those who think it desirable to measure academic "success" in numerical terms, or who regard good examination results as ends in themselves, should realize that the numbers and statistics supplied in the tables can be almost meaningless. The gap between one college and the next is usually diminutive; a couple more Firsts here, or a couple more Thirds there, can send a college several places up or down the league.

But, if the basis of the league tables is consistently well (or badly) from one year to the next: most experience wild fluctuations. In any case, the omission from the tables of candidates only obtaining passes, or failing, can produce absurd distortions.

In Oxford, all this is well under-

In Oxford, all this is well understood. But colleges are naturally concerned about their reputations outside Oxford, particularly in schools; and in the development of those reputations the tables, dignifying their publication in your columns, are coming to play a significant part. There is thus considerable pressure on colleges to subordinate the interests of individual students (for example, by encouraging them to choose an unduly narrow range of options, by pursuing a over-rigorous admission policy, or by weeding out less able pupils before Finals) to the aim of achieving good showings in the tables. So far, I like to think the pressure has been resisted; but in our obsessively competitive age, the Narrington competition is one sport we could hardly do without.

Yours faithfully,
BLAIR WORDEN,
Senior Tutor,
St Edmund Hall,
Oxford.

August 17,

From Mr J. W. Creaser
Sir, Your correspondent's unob-
served success in Mansfield Col-
lege's seven Firsts, 20 Seconds and
four Thirds in his account of the
Oxford University Final Honour
School examinations this year
(August 17) merits expansion. It is
worth pointing out that these results
have placed Mansfield second
to University College in the percent-
age of Firsts gained, and fifth in
the Nottingham table.

Since Mansfield drew most of its
students from the pool of candidates
rejected by the other colleges, such
results are remarkable. They sug-
gest, at the least, that our tutors are
rather good at spotting talent.

Yours sincerely,
J. W. CREASER.
Vice-Principal and Senior Tutor,
Mansfield College,
Oxford.

AUGUST 18.

From Sir Harold Harding
Sir, No housewife will be surprised to read of the increase in cost of the Humber bridge. But why should the planning be considered as wrong? It is surprising to read the comment that the traffic forecasts are said to be inaccurate. How can they now be inaccurate when the bridge was not yet built? -

Some of us can remember the controversy over the Lamberth Bridge between the wars. One paper said that the approach of a single horse drawn cart crossing the bridge on the opening day to make their point. But within a few years, to drive over it was akin to being in a motor car, so that, so dense had the traffic become.

All recent cross river tunnels, Mersey, Dartford, Clyde, Blackwall, have had no doubt due to the traffic generated - let us wait until the bridge has been in existence for a few years and new habits of travel developed to see what changes will be brought about on the lands on either bank.

Yours faithfully,
HAROLD HARDING,
37 Moonmouth Street,
Topham,
Epsom.
August 18.

From Mr Michael Brotherton, MP for Louth (Conservative)

Sir, The Report of the Public Accounts Committee, disclosing the serious miscalculations in the planning and costing of the Humber Bridge, is most disturbing.

Your leading article's description (August 18) of this project as a white elephant is most apt, and indeed it is the phrase that I have been using for some years.

This bridge basically, in transport terms, goes from nowhere to nowhere, because what is required on the part of the Government is a decent east-west system of road communications that can tie up with the main north-south roads, such as the A1 and 'M1'. The planners, who have eluded the Humber it appears that we will have to wait a very long time before our dual carriageway road system is completed. The ports of Immingham and Grimsby will continue to be ill served, even after the bridge is completed.

Perhaps, in future, it would be as well if the planners were given an element of discretion. It is a pity that they are allowed loose to huff taxpayers' money away with such careless abandon.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL C. SHERTON,
House of Commons.
August 18.

From Mr Philip Corderp
Sir, The recent criticism of the
Humber Bridge project by the
Public Accounts Committee and
reiterated in *The Times* (August 18)
omits to mention the effect of the
bridge on the county of Humberside.
Humber-side came into existence
in April 1974 by merging most of
the East Riding of Yorkshire, Goolia
in the West Riding, and a strip of
North Lincolnshire. Unlike the
other now "riverside counties" eg
Merseyside or Tyne and Wear,

From Mr. Vladimir Bukovsky and others
Sir, What kind of glory could the best of the world's youth win at an Olympic Games opened by Leonid Brezhnev (or his successor) in Moscow's Lenin Stadium on July 19, 1980?

The world, including citizens of the Soviet empire, know that as their national heroes and heroines they would be lending their prestige to an oppressive regime which denies self-determination to people living as close as 500 miles from Dover. The yachting events are even planned in the waters of Estonia, a captive country whose forcible incorporation into the USSR in 1940 is not even now recognized by the major powers at present, drifting towards participation.

In rationalizing their egregiously short-term selfish approach, the commercial-vested interests of the sovereign industry and of competitive television channels proclaim that the Olympic Games are a free-ranger for journalists who would swamp the Soviets' notorious surveillance system by sheer numbers. Nothing could be more naive. The all-pervading KGB could easily outperform any team with a few tens of thousands of short-term visitors.

Hitler could have been dealt a shrewd blow if only the then still largely unspurred American press of 1936-37 had been in a position of fleeing opportunity to demonstrate its abhorrence of absolutism and its attachment to freedom by removing the first Olympic from whatever it was or in whatever it was not the most expensive and humane non-event in history. Nor even the

Pascal Lissouba
From Professor J. R. S. Fincham,
FRS

Sir, The present troubled state of the Congo Republic, with arrests and threatened executions following an alleged assassination plot, excited a great alarm for the safety of Pascal Lissouba, who is perhaps the most distinguished black African geneticist. Professor Lissouba, who received his scientific education in France, secured his reputation as a geneticist with a signal discovery in the field of the inheritance of human skin during his postgraduate work in Paris in the early 1960s. He afterwards returned to the Congo, took for a while a leading role in the government of the country, and afterwards became Professor and Head of the Science in the University at Brazzaville.

To March, 1977, presumably in the aftermath of the assassination of the previous President, Lissouba disappeared and has not been heard of since. It is understood that he is still alive, but his place and conditions of detention are unknown. Repeated requests for information, addressed

Humber-side does not have a large urban area spanning the river. In fact Hull faces, not another thriving community, but the open fields of the Lincolnshire fens. Moreover, the marked lack of co-ordination between the two banks of the river. Apart from a ferry crossing from Hull to New Holland, the only way to cross is by car or by train via Goole. Contact between the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire sides is thus minimal. Even the Post Office in recognising the boundary changes has failed to do so. The result is that postal counties—North Humber-side and South Humber-side.

The bridge is thus vital if Humber-side, as a county, is going to come to life. It is the vital agent of the planners' imagination. We are now told, however, (some of us suspected it all along) that the bridge, when built, will hardly be used. It will be a bridge for hiring the two estranged halves of the county together. If this is the case, then surely would it not be more sensible to scrap Humber-side and Lincolnshire and create a South Yorkshire, a new county of East Yorkshire and a new county of East Yorkshire on the north bank?

Yours faithfully,

19 Queens Road,
Guildford,
Surrey.
August 19.

From Mr John Potter

Sir, Humber's political bridge (*The Times*, August 18) seems only equalled by Humber's political ferry. The further the completion date for the bridge slides into the mists of the future, the more adamant British Rail become in their inexplicable refusal to restore to active service the last specifically English passenger paddlesteamer, *Lincoln Castle*.

When her withdrawal was announced on March 17 by Sealing, owing to boiler trouble, the reason then given for not installing a new one was the closeness of the scheduled date for this bridge to open. Meanwhile there is a totally inadequate one ship service across to Hull by an old steamer of light motor-electric tarry, which has been an easily reliable one. Lincoln Castle, the latter in a quaint, rustic and wholly unique manner, so far as English waters are concerned; with a distinct smell of the Mississippi about her, despite her side-wheel propulsion.

Although there is now little likelihood of the White Elephant Number Bridge carrying any traffic until the year 1900, it is not beyond British Rail practice to let this grand old ferry, which has brought pleasure, excitement and relaxation to tens of thousands of travellers, moulder gradually away unused in a Hull dock. Cannot their accountants see the value of it towards cashing in on sentiment in the eyes of the country where steam locomotives have been brought out for their museums this year and put back into service?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN POTTER.
28 Derek Avenue,
Sussex.
AUGUST 13.

Kremlin's blanket internal censorship could prevent the world's most courageous and largest fifth column from learning that after three generations the free world had at long last, shed its often cowardly apathy.

while making can stop games by a sort from taking place for the USSR and its vassals, it is up to the International Olympic Committee itself to remove the Olympic caber (medals and all) from these next Games. They, unlike TV executives, are the appointed guardians of the Olympic ideal. There were no Games in 1916, 1940 or 1944. Let this oldest and greatest show on earth gain in lustre by adding the planned twenty-second Games in Moscow to the list of those uncelebrated due to a preoccupation in resisting tyrann.

After 1980, the quadrennial Olympic Games are down for 1984. The IOC and the still free world have it in their power to choose now whether the 1984 medals are to be of Orwellian plastic or of noble metals burnished by the true Hellenic spirit of the Olympian ideal. Failure to seize the non-recurring opportunity, so far from damping the Olympic movement, will only cover the eyes and ears of the light it flares. Each year of burning in Lenin's Stadium for 15 days, will hurt throughout the world for all posterity.

Yours sincerely,

VLADIMIR
BUKOVSKY.
LOUIS LE BAILLY.
FREDERIC
BENNETT.
JOSEF BURSIN.
FRANK CHAPPIE.
P HARRIS
MICHAEL EVENS.
DEREK JACKSON.
NORMAN
M. WINTER.
JOSEF JOSTEN.
GLEB KERENSKY.
J. LANG.
DE L. ISLE.
R. MARCETIC.
ELIZABETH
MORRISON.
JOHN ROXBURGH.
ST OSWALD.
FRANK TAYLOR.
K. W. WATKINS.

to the Congolese authorities, from geneticists in France, the United Kingdom and America, have gone unacknowledged. No explanation or justification for Lissouba's incarceration has ever been given.

Those in the international scientific community who know of and respect Lissouba's work, both in scientific research and in the development of Congolese agriculture, science and education cannot re-

main indifferent to his fate. This is no doubt a bad time to be asking the Congolese Government for any display of clemency towards those they believe to be against them. Nevertheless, they should realize that the case of Pascal Lissouba should not only affect genealogists throughout the world—it would also be a grievous blow to the scientific development of their own country. Yours etc.

J. R. S. FINCHAM,
University of Edinburgh,
Department of Genetics,
West Mains Road,
Edinburgh.
August 17.

From Mrs P. Seligman
Sir, British society generally values its social workers very low if wages are any indication. At the basic rate of £3.74 they are expected to support their own families and to shoulder statutory and moral responsibility for clients whose problems are among the most sensitive in the range of human problems. This training is often inadequate because society begrudges a larger budget for a profession whose members unfortunately do not prick the consciences of the rest of the community. It is not enough.

Social workers are at risk all the time. They are constantly vulnerable to the criticisms of the press and the public each time a child or an elderly person suffers or dies. It is understandable that they are even criticized for their appearance and mode of dress. For anyone to chastise them when they strike because of the "life and death" nature of their work is shocking.

When a worker causes some suffering to someone. If social workers are so valuable, they must be paid a realistic wage on which they can live. I suggest that everyone who is opposed to the action of my colleagues is a tyrant. I am a 22 year old Southwark should stop and ask themselves how much is it worth to have someone else look after our mentally ill, our physically handicapped, our old people, our suffering children. I am a 22 year old man who will pay for such a service and society is in imminent danger of getting only what it pays for from social workers!

Yours sincerely,
PHILIPPA SELIGMAN,
22 West Orchard Crescent,
Llandudno,
Cardiff.
August 15.

From Mr Hugh Leggart
Sir, May I add some comments to the present controversy on "investing" in works of art. As an art dealer I am wholly convinced that the risks that are currently being run by the British Rail Pension Fund in putting so much money (over £22 million) into works of art are not justified.

Fashion change, export and import rules are altered from time to time from country to country, and the same applies to fiscal measures connected with the arts. Finally it is just possible that in the course of time inflation may be substantially checked.

Art dealers buy for an immediate market. Stockpiling in a multiplicity of works of art for between 20 and 30 years—which is the policy of British Rail—is an entirely different kettle of fish, the success or failure of which is impossible to assess. If such an investment can avoid being realized at a relative loss it has to take into account not only the cost price but the loss of income and the accuracy of inflation forecasts.

In view of all these imponderables it is arguable that it is neither right nor just that the future pensions of young railway employees should be jeopardized by what is in essence a pure gamble.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH LEGGATT,
30 St James's Street, SW1.
August 21.

From Mr Mervyn Sanford
Sir, As a teacher and headteacher with over 16 years' teaching experience with young children, I am most disturbed at the decision of the Natural History Museum to remove the large dinosaur exhibits from public access.

It may be that the preposter display does not suit their taste in presentation. It may be that the new arrangements are not to their liking. But a study of the relevant fossil records. However, those are matters for the serious or more advanced student. The large dinosaurs hold a unique appeal for the casual visitor and the child. They are a part of the primary school age. The interview on *Nicotinamide* recently more than made the same point.

The children I have taken to the Museum have been interested by the fine details of classification and other recorded evidence. It is always a matter for them of what they actually see and ponder and discuss with which provokes the desire to learn. The museum is a part of an accepted principle in primary education these days, wherein children are taken outside school into the real world around them, enabled to see, to feel, to think, and enthusiasm to be fostered. Thereby: develops an appetite for learning and a reservoir of personal experience on which the detailed studies of the school will all the more easily build and survive.

The larger dinosaurs are within the category of experience especially, suitable to the needs and perceptions of young children and I feel I must protest in the strongest way possible, at their "extinction" from the public galleries of the Museum. Therefore I write to you, Sir, in the hope that those of your readers who may have some influence on such matters may perhaps be persuaded to do so.

Yours sincerely,
MERVYN BENFORD,
Readmaster,
Hill Cottage,
Lewknor,
Oxford.

From Air Commodore M. W. Palmer,
RAF. (Rerd)
Sir, The Chinese train described by
Mr. Stonborough today—drawn by
two "segregated locomotives," one
crewed by men and the other by
girls—has the further great merit
of eliminating competition between
the sexes. Presumably both engines
go at the same speed.
Yours, faithfully,
M. W. PALMER.
Air Commodore, RAF (Rerd),
109 Clifford's Inn,
Fetter Lane, EC4,
August 21.

of an accommodation 1 Angola and Zaïre have accumulating, and the nique issued after the between Presidents nd Mobutu in Kinsbasa e seal on arrangements e looks like a piece of pragmatism, for which ave been looking, and ng of a setback for the nes who believed that the ow of Zaïre's "hour- state (followed by that of) is the first priority. and Angola have been e each other by proxies 975 in a manner now in Africa—harbouring er's dissidents, providing (looking) bases for guer- rilla-raiding across each borders. The National for the Liberation of (FNLA) a mainly Kongo ovement, led by Holden a relative of Mobutu's, from attacking the Portu- s disputing with the Neros for supreme control in war that followed Portu- departure; and Mobutu me, if less, countenance s Savimbi's similar Unita- ant, based on Ovibundu ion to Neto. Mobutu also e free hand to the Front e Liberation of Cabinda s, which, demanding the s independence of s, threatened the security profitable Gulf Oil instal- on which Neto's marxist largely depends.

Angola's reply was mainly to encourage the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo (from Mobutu), backed by the Lunda tribe—the so-called Katanga gendarmes led by General Mbumba. They evened the score this year by capturing Kolwezi and, by killing and terrorizing the white technicians, reducing copper and cobalt production, on which Mobutu depends, to a mere third of previous output. Neto also controls the Benguela railway, vital both to Zaïre and Zambia, but it is Savimbi who has mostly immobilized the line and thus alienated his best friends.

There were, therefore, elements of a trade-off between the antagonists on which American and European diplomacy has been working. In the upshot FNLA, FLEC and FNLC will have to go on to a care and maintenance basis. Savimbi's fighters draw most of their support, such as it is, from South Africa, and this lifeline will be cut when Namibia becomes an independent black state; he is, therefore, a declining factor in the situation. A commission from the Organization of African Unity will monitor the peace along the borders. The Americans will get a mission, above all they will not get the once-promised withdrawal of the Cubans. Gulf Oil will get security. President Mobutu will

nia. Kuo-feng's warm yesterday in Belgrade provoked some ironic reflections on their past with this corner of Europe and even more thoughts on the nature of these ideologies. For thirty Yugoslavia and Albania seen the reference points doctrine as interpreted in the record must indeed be a puzzling one to faithful followers of Maoist doctrine. began even before the of the Republic was pro- by the Chinese Com- Party's firm support for expulsion of President from the cominform in After Stalin's death cheiv thought better of tion and eastern Europe d its view of Yugoslavia. China, though not for diplomatic relations were shed in December, 1954. cultural and political e followed, outwardly but soon to be dis- China's was seen to, for communist world in oirly found fault with e Tiro. In 1957 a visiting ue delegation in China itself thoroughly to the se. After a few minutes,

one member later revealed, no conversation seemed possible with Mr Teng Hsiao-ping; another was told by Mr Chou En-lai of serious differences that were not worth discussing.

Thus were the rank blossoms of revisionism smelt out, but by then much more vile ones had been discovered in the Soviet Union; for a time, however, attacks on Yugoslavia served as cover. But meanwhile gallant little Albania had fallen out with the Russians and was fawned by China to be the truest home of undefiled doctrine in eastern Europe. Albanian distaste for Yugoslavia fitted the new relations. And as the Sino-Soviet split filled the stage Yugoslavia faded from Chinese consciousness.

Then came 1968 and Czechoslovakia. Mao's nationalism rose to boiling point. Where were the knights in armour prepared to stand against the Soviet aggression? President Ceausescu was one, President Tito another: they must both be cultivated. But in 1972 Chairman Mao's welcome for the capitalist-imperialist Nixon had Albania tut-tutting. Enthusiasm for China ebbed in Tirana—and elsewhere, too. This did not

get the further large western loans designed to shore up his crumbling economy and infrastructure. President Kaunda (who master-minded the reconciliation) can hope soon to bypass the monumental pile-up of refugees on the Tazara railway and in Dar es Salaam. The cost to both sides of 500,000 refugees will be alleviated. The Russians, anyway busy conquering Czechoslovakia, can transfer their future operations in central Africa to Rhodesia.

There thus seems enough in it for everybody for the accord to last some time. But the controls by African governments are weak, tribalism strong. The prospects of curbing corruption in Zaire, which stems from the very top, and therefore of restoring its economy and infrastructure are dubious; the Lundas of Katanga are uncom-ciliated. The West may feel it has gained a respite for its friends in Zaire and Zambia, and that its interests are safeguarded. But Afro-marxism, if it may be so termed, is probably making a long view, and a confident one, of its future in the region. The best hope is that the accord confirms a growing feeling in the African elite that the ideological hatred trans-planted in Africa makes little sense there and does less than nothing for Africa's real problems—poverty, inefficiency, corruption and maladministration.

From Mr Donald Tweedle

Sir, In the penultimate sentence of this article on the World Development Report published by the World Bank, Melvyn Westlake writes: "... if economic growth is to be accompanied by a reduction in the numbers of the absolutely poor, considerable changes are needed in the social attitudes and deep-seated traditions of the Third and Fourth worlds". Correct—but the same is even more true of the industrial developed world. For the central fact which emerges from the report

far done too little to help.

If we are to do more, we shall have to make more things we can insist for granted. Shall we always insist that we must have regular, annual increases in our standard of living—whatever the effect on the poor? Shall we insist that the poor? Shall we never face the fact that the spreading shadow of poverty will be lifted only when governments are peopled again with men of high ideals, and not simply approach every problem solely as it affects each one separately? Can we not learn even the truth that "Where there is no peace, there is no hope?"

In this country we are it to face a general election. It is unlikely that any party will pay more than fleeting attention to the needs of the development of the poor; they can be persuaded to lift their eyes from their short-term problems, our future as a nation must be in danger. It is not yet too late to do this.

Yours faithfully,

DONALD TWEDDLE, Chairman,

UK Stranding Conference on the
Second UN Development Decade.
International Development Centre,
Parnell House,
25 Wilton Road, SW1.
August 17.

From Mr. Alce Clifton-Taylor
 Sir John Colville's delightful
 speculations (August 15) on what
 happened if George Washington had
 not seemed to me remarkably *verisimiliable*. But of
 all that might have followed if, 200
 years ago, we had had competent
 historians to write one thing
 envisaged by Sir John which still
 would: the substitution of *Land of
 Hope and Glory for God Save the
 Queen* as the national
 anthem.
 I have often felt that this change
 is much overdue. The last six lines
 of Elgar's splendidly
 there are clearly the dragging
 monotony of the present anthem
 and, surely, infinitely more pleasur-
 able.
 Yours faithfully,
 ALCE CLIFTON-TAYLOR,
 Clareville Grove, SW7.
 August 18.

ing the jojoba bean
t Goddard Wilson
Mr David Steel wishes in
olop a plank of the Liberal
(August 17) it would be
if he were to give the public
s and figures of the jojoba
plant is, after all, one of
underexploited Tropical
with Promising Economic
as listed by the National
of Sciences in Washington
the Israelis, who are some

world, may be able to obtain 3 kg of fruit per plant in 10 years, the normal period for growth to production of beans is 30 years and any over-enthusiastic development by excess of irrigation or fertilizers may result in splendid ground cover but little seed bearing. Perhaps Mr Steel was trying to jump onto the band wagon continuously set in motion by HRH the Duke of Edinburgh.

his post. If some of the experiments of the Ruler of Abu Dhabi had been concentrated on the jobba he might now have had a higher water table and an economically and ecologically more valuable crop than some of the plant he now has covering the ground at vast expense. In general one might suggest that Mr Steel is indulging in typical woolly liberal thinking of which HRH the Duke of Edinburgh is never guilty.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. GODDARD WILSON,
Travellers' Club,
Ball Mall, SW1.

With a general election in the offing, it becomes ever more urgent to lift the veil of secrecy now covering the new piece of machinery of government operated by the Minister for the Disabled. It is vital to lift the veil before the general election to allow an informed debate on how the problems of disabled people are being tackled and how others might tackle them if they came to power.

The Prime Minister, in a speech last October, took pride in having in his Government a Minister for the Disabled. He assessed this unique appointment as one of the shining achievements of the present Government. Indeed, Ministers and MPs from both sides of both Houses of Parliament, have praised Alf Morris's work over the past four years. Yet, surprisingly, the full responsibilities and terms of reference of our first-ever Minister for the Disabled have not been spelt out publicly. It is high time they were. Disabled people have a right to know how this affair is being handled.

A hint of what the minister has been up to was given in the 1975 report of the Central Policy Review Staff report, A

Joint Framework for Social Policies. Referring to the policies of government departments and agencies of other authorities, the report suggested: "One way in which the policies interact in practice is to select a specific group of people and assess how their situation and their needs are affected by all policies which impinge on them." It argued that "an approach of this kind could reveal not only where policies conflict or leave gaps, but also whether services—however well devised in principle—are in practice satisfactorily delivered to particular clients."

The report suggested that a good way of testing this approach might be to turn over a few cards in hand on the disabled. "Some useful work, under the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Disabled, has already been done on a wide range of income, health, housing, employment and other programmes aimed at the disabled, and the variety of agencies engaged in administering them. Is this work still going on and—such a crucial question if it is—how is it handled?"

Reports from Westminster state that Mr Morris is both a departmental and a

coordinating Minister. He has an important role—and an office—at the Department of Health and Social Security, but he is said to be first and foremost a coordinating minister. As such he must be involved in the affairs of most departments in furthering the cause of disabled people. But how? It is rumoured that he has (and chairs) a Cabinet committee to help him in his coordinating role and that it is sustained by at least one committee of senior officials from departments all across Whitehall. But I and others do not know who all the members of the committees are or how the committees are sustained. I was told. We should know who is involved with the minister in managing our affairs and we should know how our affairs are being managed.

There is little doubt that Mr Morris's appointment, like the Act of Parliament he promoted as a private member in 1970, has shaken people into action and very considerably improved matters for disabled people. There is also very little doubt that there has been improved co-ordination both within central government and between Whitehall and local government following his appointment.

But is this because of the new piece of machinery of government—the office and its mechanism—is it because of the office and its mechanism? Or is it because of the office and the high persons attributed to it? Whatever the cause, there is something to be ashamed of. Indeed, it is because of the former it is something to write home about. Success in changing the machinery of government is not something which many Prime Ministers enjoy.

Notwithstanding all the improvements, however, much more needs to be achieved. Some think it would be achieved more swiftly with a Ministry for the Disabled that would bring the administration of all benefits and services for disabled people under one roof as well as under one Minister. Our view is that this would segregate disabled people from the mainstream of political life and action. They join in in doubt that such a ministry could stop other ministries inadvertently doing things that adversely affect disabled people.

If this is to be avoided, we argue, an expertise in disabled affairs must not be the prerogative of one Minister but must be part of the equipment of all ministers. Our view is that the present mix of some departmental responsibilities

and a coordinating role may be the right approach and that the present arrangements should perhaps stand, providing that the minister's expertise, status and back-up are adequate to the scope and importance of his task and role.

Some share my apprehensions that the present arrangements might not work so well with a different minister who might be less well tuned in to the needs and desires of disabled people and, worse, less ready to listen to them. Many argue for more power to the coordinating role of the present minister and for his to use few officials. Some argue for a minister of Cabinet level. *Some even argue for a planning and dealing type minister* untrammelled by the constraints of the present minister free to knock heads together and put the screws on other ministers and on local authorities, publicly if necessary, to secure results.

Whatever one argues, it would be easier to assess the arguments if we were allowed to see clearly what the present arrangements are and how they really work.

With a general election not far away, the need to lift the veil of secrecy is all the more urgent. The debate must start.

I for one would like to know what parties might decide to do were we to come to power or hold the balance of power. My own contacts with the military and those of very many others seem to indicate that the Government would secure further essential information from disabled people, mark it place in the office is about the busiest in Whitehall. It is eminently deserving of higher status and of far more resources both in money and personnel.

My criticism is not of what the Prime Minister and his office do; but of what they do not do with their limited resources. The secrecy in which their crucial work of coordinating help for disabled people seems to have to be performed; the necessity to threaten the very consistency of their making no more concessions for disabled people—the Prime Minister should do himself, them and us a favour by lifting the veil and opening an honest debate.

Peter 1

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The author is the chairman of the Disabled People's Committee on Mobility for the Disabled and of the Association of Disabled Professionals.

This year *The Times* has twice referred to the growing problem of caring for the elderly. ("Who should be looking after Grandpa?" on February 21, and "Looking after the Old" on June 12.) This is how one solution has worked successfully for 12 years in Egham in Surrey.

In March, 1965, a village meeting was held there to decide how to save two old almshouses forming part of

Crossways, a substantial property just opposite the church. Planning officers from Kingston and Guildford advised the setting up of a housing association to buy and convert it to flats for the elderly. From this start came the Effingham Housing Association which now owns not only Crossways but also Rose Cottage, with an attractive frontage which helps to cause a useful bottleneck in Effingham's main street where

it leaves the main road. An unexpected feature of the association is revealed by these beginnings, since clearly the preservation of the environment was at least as important initially as housing the elderly. The English are said to care more for animals than for people, and historic buildings and village streets probably come somewhere in between. Now the old people have taken over, with up to 20

The initial appeal raised a working capital of £3,000, mostly in loans which have been repaid; but the main funding came from mortgages arranged with Guildford Rural District Council, who were glad to have rented accommodation for the old organized by local efforts. All went smoothly until rising costs and mortgage rates combined with

"fair roots" and reduced grants squeezed us badly; but after registration under the 1974 Act a small annual deficit is now met by central government, though at some cost to our independence.

There are of course many organizations dedicated to helping the aged, including the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association whose chairman's letter was published on March 7; but most of these are large

and have some paid staff. The small, amateur, and individual type of association like ours may well appeal more to other village communities who have the same problem and the potential to work out their own solutions.

A second unusual feature has emerged with time. Instead of catering for the old people of the village, as originally planned, we have found our-

become increasingly frail. Thus they strike, a happy mean between too much stress living alone or actually with their relatives, and too little being bored to death in an old people's home.

With responsibility shared the committee find it possible to run the association in their spare time, though a good deal of extra work was of course required at the beginning of the project. Most members are

Some useful lessons
been learnt: any
committee member can
after maintenance, as he
for his own house; the
text should be kept for
gencies; a full watch
should be maintained
only one in six or so of
cants will actually take
flat when brought to
crunch; and one or two
atives of committee mem-
as tenants help both in

John W

When Bulldog opened their second office in Lambeth earlier this year they were not sure if they could really afford to run it, but had decided that the success of their two-year-old project, which aimed at helping ex-prisoners "simple as young offenders warranted the expense. To their relief the Government, after studying their report of their second year in action, has now agreed to give them further funds, thereby turning an experimental project into a financially established one.

When the London Probation and After-Care Service set up Bulldog Manpower Services in 1975 no one could be sure how it would turn out. Their thesis was simple. Without help the majority of young ex-prisoners would become a burden both to themselves and to the state. They face a lifetime trapped "in a cycle of unemployment, offending and imprisonment—a permanent drain alternately on the resources and the peasant system of the welfare state. The "benefits programme" ILPS felt that by offering the opportunity of changing their old habits and of learning new ones they could be rescued from a way of life that was clearly making them miserable.

It had to be their own voluntary decision to take part in the scheme, but none in they

But out somewhere, sleeping off a heavy night's drinking.

It would be naive to hope that a magic change will suddenly come over them once they have turned up on the site: these boys have had every kind of bad thing happen to them, and inevitably they need close supervision. If they play up they may be sent home, with the resultant loss of a day or two's pay, but this does not happen very often. Occasionally a site proves unpopu- lar and there is trouble, but most of the crew are like-minded mates. To their surprise they even sometimes enjoy the work itself, especially when it is constructive and they can quickly see the results.

Obviously not every ex-offender is suitable for this scheme. Bulldog's main requirements are that prospective employees are under probation orders and that they have no previous criminal work record over the past two years. Their own probation officer suggests they apply, and he must agree to give them active support while they adjust to their new life-style.

But even those who are released and some already have had criminal records. Few, have even a remote chance of landing a job as they are, but with six successful months of Bulldog's training them future prospects can be dramatically changed.

Finding congenial situations for these dog workers is one of the main difficulties at present. There are occasional lemons; for instance, one of the painters deprecating the hostels' palatial surroundings, and another, a young white, as well: The priest, a Roman Catholic church member, another crew were upsetting the congregation; on the other side, the kids did not seem to care when the problem was solved. The general there is very little interest and the standard of work is inadequate for the job.

When a high standard is needed only the best men are used. Many men have been trained in various trades, but have never been used. The house would employ the men. At months with Bulldog the found good jobs by an employment agency. The project from the Department of Employment. Wherever possible, jobs are chosen to be interesting. Bulldog management strongly that adolescents who have in trouble need work that only interests them but expand their horizons. But the jobs are likely to be boring. The kids are back into their old habits.

The extent of their pre-employment was shown

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Malaria

Jean Renvo

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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 21. Dealings End, Sept 1. \$ Contango Day, Sept 4. Settlement Day, Sept 4.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

holders

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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Administration remains confident of dollar stability

key officials take holiday

By Peter Hill
The Administration is confident of dollar stability and key officials are taking a two-week holiday in the West, while Mr. Blumenthal and Mr. Soloman, the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs at the Treasury, as well as Mr. Sam Cross, the United States executive director to the International Monetary Fund, are also on holiday. None is expected to return here before the Labour Day national holiday on September 4.

The Fed gave further indications in its monetary market dealings today that it had raised its target range for the Federal Funds rate by about 0.25 per cent, to between 8 and 8.25 per cent.

An executive at the Commercial Credit Co. in Baltimore noted: "We don't expect much further tightening in the next few weeks. We think the Fed is going to wait and see how its new rates affect the markets."

He added, however, that on account of seasonal factors, substantial upward pressure on interest rates here could arise in September. Money market dealers expect Citibank to raise its prime lending rate soon to 9.25 per cent from 9 per cent on Friday.

"Some Fed officials remain worried that further credit tightening could push the economy into a recession. So far there has been little evidence of a significant slowing in the economy's growth rate, but new data released today show consumer confidence on the wane, and this could produce some slowing in overall demand. A survey undertaken by Continental Bank in Chicago found confidence at its lowest point in three years."

Some administration officials also appear to be rather worried about the balance of payments outlook, despite the improving trend in recent months.

Energy demand continues to grow and Alaskan oil output is already around its maximum level, while production elsewhere in the United States is declining.

Economists at Manufacturers Hanover Trust reported in their *Financial Digest* today: "When all is said and done, the United States after a brief respite from the crisis atmosphere of 1974, is beginning to build the framework for another oil crisis."

Row likely on World Bank head's \$18,000 rise

By Peter Hill
From Our US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Aug 21
The World Bank's annual salary increase for its president, Mr. Robert McNamara, has been a source of controversy since the executive board will consider another general salary increase for the bank's staff at a meeting on September 7.

These actions could spark off a political controversy which might affect the outcome of the Congress's present deliberations on a new Foreign Aid Bill.

Many congressmen have been deeply critical of the World Bank's salary scales, and the Carter administration has apparently sought to hide from the Congress the fact that a pay rise for Mr. McNamara is under consideration.

According to informed World Bank sources the bank's president is to receive a salary increase of \$18,000 to a total of \$750,000 (about £40,625) and his representative allowances are to be raised to \$30,000 from \$16,000. Bank salaries are free of tax.

Congressman Clarence Long, chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House of Representatives, said today that Mr. McNamara's new salary would equal a taxable \$150,000, which is double the salary paid to Walter Mondale, the Vice-President.

The executive board of directors of the International Monetary Fund agreed some weeks ago to give Mr. Jacques De Larosiere, the new managing director, a new managing director's salary of \$78,000 and a \$30,000 representative allowance.

A top World Bank official said today: "Everyone agrees that the pay of the IMF and World Bank chiefs should be the same. They always have been."

"I think there can be no doubt that McNamara will get comparable emoluments to De Larosiere, but the timing of his pay increase is very sensitive because of Congress's present foreign aid debates."

The Carter Administration has bowed to congressional pressures and sought an across-the-board reduction in World Bank and IMF pay scales.

However, in the spring of this year the boards of both institutions agreed to a general 3.5 per cent rise for all staff and decided to consider a further 3.5 per cent later in the year.

The executive board of the IMF will meet on September 6 to discuss this further increase and the World Bank's board will consider it on September 7.

Congressman Long said he had not heard about the plans to raise Mr. McNamara's salary until today, nor had he heard that the bank's board would shortly consider another general salary increase.

He had confirmed this with Mr. Fred Bergsten, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, and these plans "were clearly the most closely guarded secrets in Washington."

Congressman Long's reaction is likely to be widely reflected by many of his congressional colleagues, and will no doubt feature in the debates on United States contributions to international financial institutions in coming weeks.

Whitehall pressed to curb the rapid growth of special steel imports

By Peter Hill
The British special steel producers, under heavy pressure from imports, are looking to government help to combat the growth in imports. Mr. Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, has been urged by the British Steel Corporation's working party to implement remedial action.

The request, made in a letter from Mr. David Anteroo, the chairman of the working party—one of many established under the Government's industrial strategy—follows a detailed examination of the imports problem.

Mr. Varley and the Cabinet have placed great emphasis on the sector working parties in stimulating and promoting the development of Britain's manufacturing industry base, and together with Whitehall officials can be expected to examine the industry's manufacturing problems might be alleviated.

The products principally involved are low volume but high value steels. Working party research has revealed that imports of three special categories—high speed steels, tool steels, and stainless steel bars—have made substantial inroads into the small United Kingdom market.

In the high speed steels sector (where the total market is estimated at about 6,000 tonnes a year) the import share has risen from 1 per cent in 1971 to 19 per cent in 1974, and by the end of last year to 30 per cent.

Information collected with the help of the National Economic Development Office reveals a similar trend in tool steels. Over the same period import penetration rose from 8 per cent seven years ago to 22 per cent in 1974, and to 49 per cent at the end of last year.

The biggest inroads have been made by stainless steel bars where the import share has increased from 5 per cent in 1971 to 25 per cent four years ago. At the end of last year this had soared to 69 per cent out of a total market estimated at 23,000 tonnes.

According to the results of the investigation the principal suppliers of tool steels to the United Kingdom market—estimated at 18,000 tonnes a year—have been companies in West Germany and Sweden. In the high-speed sector the main supplier was Austria, with Italy and West Germany shipping the bulk of the stainless steel bars.

Steel unions are particularly worried about the growth in the volume of special steel imports at a time when thousands of jobs are threatened by the recession, and in particular by the British Steel Corporation's cost-reduction programme.

The BSC is not directly involved in the production of the types of steel which form the basis of the working party's argument, although the general problem of imports does concern the corporation. Companies most affected are concentrated in the Sheffield area and are members of the British Independent Steel Producers' Association.

The Department of Trade has taken action to prevent disruption of the home market for special steels. Investigations into imports from Sweden and Austria led to voluntary restraints being agreed, while an anti-dumping duty was imposed on stainless steel bars from Spain.

Mr. Varley may be asked to consider a limited rationalization of the special steels sector where government assistance could help to neutralize competition.

Hoteliers say 65pc pay claim would cut jobs

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent
Hotel employers maintain that there would be 35 per cent fewer jobs if workers' claims for increases in the statutory minimum pay rates were met in full. Stating their case publicly for the first time, the employers' side of the Licensed Residential Workers Council says that if the total package claimed by employees—equivalent to a 65 per cent rise on minimum pay rates—were granted, the workforce would decrease by 136,500, about 35 per cent.

The two sides are due to meet again early next month to fix the minimum rates which employers can pay during the 12 months from October. A settlement will have a significant bearing on the wage bill of other employers in the heavily labour-intensive hotel and catering field.

The employers counter accusations that hotel workers (historically among the lowest paid), fall within the "poverty trap", by pointing to the high proportion of seasonal and part-time workers engaged. This is endorsed by the results of a recent manpower survey carried out by the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board which showed that over half the employees work part-time. The survey found that 32.1 per cent of male hotel workers and over 63 per cent of females were part-time, compared with a national average of 5.3 per cent for men and 40.05 per cent for women workers.

The employers claim that they provide a "flexible, enjoyable secure employment for a section of the available national workforce which, because of lack of skills, domestic circumstances and personal circumstances, would find difficulty in getting a job within the defined routines set by many other industries."

They recommend that the council should direct its attention to small establishments, seasonal and part-time workers rather than to permanent workers who are heads of households. Also, they are concerned that the arguments advanced by workers' representatives are "designed to alter the very nature of the council" by attempting to fix actual levels of pay rather than minimum rates.

Apart from a 47 per cent increase in the statutory minimum pay, the employees are seeking improved overtime, shift pay and clothing allowances.

Calculating the total claims as equivalent to a 65 per cent rise in minimum rates, the employers say that this would raise prices, depress sales and, in turn, reduce employment. Actual pay levels for skilled and full-time workers will be determined mainly by market forces and by collective agreements where these exist.

The hoteliers say that the unions have yet to understand the structure of employment in their industry. It is in the hope of improving this understanding that they have prepared a detailed case refuting the claim.

rency holds ground after thin trading

Blake
The dollar held its ground after a day of thin trading. The dollar advanced slightly against the pound, but the market was generally flat. The dollar was trading at \$1.2825 against the pound. The dollar was trading at \$1.2825 against the pound. The dollar was trading at \$1.2825 against the pound.

EEC fines more Italy steelmakers

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Aug 21
The European Commission today fined five Italian steel companies a total of 127.1 million units of account (about £12.7 million) for violating its minimum price rules for steel products.

The fines, which are the third batch to be announced since the end of May, relate to infringements carried out last summer and autumn.

Today's stiffest penalties were handed out to three companies based in the Brescia region of Italy, whose producers have often been accused of leading price-cutting in Europe.

Sidercam S.p.A. of Barro Inferiore was fined 51.8 million units of account (about £5.1 million), Acciaieri di Bressana, was fined 47.6 million units of account (about £4.7 million) and Acciaieri di Dario, or Borsari Terme, was fined 26.6 million units of account (about £2.6 million).

Smaller fines were imposed on Ferriere Ostigioni S.R.L. of Marmirolo (923 units of account) and Acciaieri Ferrero S.p.A. of Turin (655 units of account).

Although the fines relate to offences committed some time ago, they are a reminder that the Commission is determined to enforce as far as possible the anti-crisis plan for steel drawn up by Viscount Egon von Darnstätt, the Commission's Director-General.

This plan, an attempt to raise the profitability of the European steel industry through setting minimum prices and production cutbacks, is now undergoing a severe test.

Statistics published today by the International Iron and Steel Institute suggest that the Community's steel industry is producing far in excess of Viscount Darnstätt's production target for the third quarter.

Crude steel production in July rose by 3.6 per cent to 10.73 million tonnes compared with July last year, resulting in a 4.9 per cent increase to 78.93 million tonnes in Community output in the first seven months of this year.

The Davignon plan, on the other hand, envisages a 6 per cent drop in Community crude steel production to 29 million tonnes in the current quarter.

Ferrous production rose by 6.9 per cent, or 114,000 tonnes, to 1.77 million tonnes. Dutch production was up 21.3 per cent, or 87,000 tonnes, to 495,000 tonnes.

Production in West Germany and Italy rose respectively by 2.3 per cent, or 78,000 tonnes, to 3.53 million tonnes, and by 2.7 per cent (53,000 tonnes) to 2.03 million tonnes.

In contrast, Britain's output rose by a marginal 0.5 per cent (8,000 tonnes) to just under 1.64 million tonnes, while in Belgium production rose by 1.2 per cent, or around 50,000 tonnes, to 831,000 tonnes.

European steel industry executives will discuss the industry's present position and the outlook for the Davignon plan tomorrow in Brussels at an internal meeting of Eurofer.

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di call gradual e rises

Aug 21.—Sbaith
Saudi Arabia's oil called today for the of a system of small-odid crude oil price view the world was witness an acute crude ge in the mid-1980s industrial countries sub consumption, at would contribute to se were the continued with rate of about 3.5 and the absence of a energy sources, whether Saudi Arabia o to meet higher pro demand, Sbaith said: "I don't think bia will ever produce r or 23 million barrels a time in the [the present 11 million daily output could be 14 million barrels."

Companies get £21m selective assistance

By Maurice Corina
Some £21.3m was paid out by the Department of Industry in regional selective assistance in the period April 1 to June 30, 1978, according to Government returns just released.

During the same period, another £17.7m was committed for future payment. Most of the aid took the form of interest relief grants.

Interest relief grants were also paid out under the separate accelerated projects scheme, launched by the Chancellor in April 1975. First payments are now being made in support of investment projects which have been brought forward under the specific criteria laid down by Mr. Healey.

Six companies, Hoechst UK, Shell Chemicals, English Sewing, Ransome/Sims and Jeffries, AEL Cables, and Newham Electric Motors received interest relief grants ranging up to £480,000.

Another two concerns—W. R. Grace and Daniel Doncaster—also received interest relief grants, but these fell under the other main general aid scheme for promoting selective investment.

More than 100 other companies received their first payments under previous offers of special assistance, including the sectoral assistance schemes of Section 8 of the Industry Act.

Biggest first payments were £2.3m for Bowaters for a paper and board development in the South East and £1.4m for Kimberley-Clark, also under the paper industry programme.

Since the Industry Act 1972 came into operation, assistance of £1,257m has been offered for 6,151 projects in Britain qualifying for Section 7 or Section 8 aid.

A further £1,454m has been offered in regional development grant payments, which are covered under separate criteria.

Strike-hit Leyland plants facing complete standstill

By Peter Hill
The Leyland truck and tractor plant at Barchin, near Edinburg, will be almost at a standstill from today because of the continuing unofficial strike by production machinists. Last night the company laid off another 200 workers on its day and night shifts, leaving fewer than 1,000 of the factory's 4,500 shopfloor men still working.

A Leyland spokesman said that further lay-offs were inevitable.

The latest lay-offs mean that all vehicle production at Barchin will be halted. The strike is now approaching its third week. The machinists, members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, are demanding more money for operating new machinery. They have ignored two orders already from their union executive to return to work.

Ford negotiators pursue £20 a week claim

Unions at Ford Motor Company meet the Ford Management this week to pursue a £20 pay claim.

The unions will tell the management on Thursday why the company can afford to pay up. Ford is expected to reply to the pay claim on September 21.

With rises due to date from October 21, the Ford settlement is regarded as a pace-setter for the private sector. Last year the Ford workers settled for an average 12.3 per cent, which compared favourably with the 14.5 per cent in national average earnings in the first 11 months of Phase Three pay policy.

Since the Ford settlement was not embraced by wage drift or productivity deals, the company workers may feel they are worth a little more this year.

If the company feels the same way, the Government would have little hope of getting to head off another workers' to single figures and its anti-inflation policy would be destroyed. Apart from the pay rise, the unions are demanding for the 57,000 hourly paid workers in 23 Ford plants a 35-hour working week, improved shift premiums, an extra hour's pay per shift for line workers and improved holidays, holiday pay and allowances, sick benefit, lay-off pay and pensions.

The unions will point to the company's £246m gross profits (£116m after tax) last year as one reason it can afford to pay.

The company, on the other hand, will no doubt underline its over £1,000m investment plan, already started, over four years.

Union call to merge Leyland with Chrysler

The Government was urged yesterday to nationalize Chrysler UK and merge it with the Leyland group. The call came from the Combined Leyland Trade Union Committee, which represents 120,000 Leyland workers, who said the erosion of the British motor industry must be halted.

They insisted that Chrysler workers "must not be left at the mercy of any more multinational promises."

A statement said: "To save Chrysler, Leyland and the home-based component industry, the Government should nationalize Chrysler now, instead of waiting for a state-owned industry able to withstand the challenge of the multinational giants."

The unions have yet to understand the structure of employment in their industry. It is in the hope of improving this understanding that they have prepared a detailed case refuting the claim.

Shipbuilders seek China orders

Industrial
Shipbuilders plan to les team to China later win orders for equip- assist in development s offshore oil reserves. ocal comes after the industrial mission, i by Mr Edmund Dell, of State for Trade, Mr Casey, the shipbuilders' ctive, was unable to e because of an acci- is expected that the gation will visit Pekin er or November. is involved in discus-

China has a fairly substantial shipbuilding industry of its own and has been steadily increasing its merchant fleet through the acquisition of secondhand vessels.

According to a survey published by H. P. Drewry (Shipping Consultants), in the past year the Chinese have bought more secondhand cargo ships for operation either as part of the domestic fleet or flying flags of convenience.

The survey noted the Chinese emphasis on the purchase of bulk carriers, and this appears to indicate a large increase in the country's bulk trades.

Strike-hit Leyland plants facing complete standstill

By Peter Hill
The Leyland truck and tractor plant at Barchin, near Edinburg, will be almost at a standstill from today because of the continuing unofficial strike by production machinists. Last night the company laid off another 200 workers on its day and night shifts, leaving fewer than 1,000 of the factory's 4,500 shopfloor men still working.

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Backings for discipline of toolmakers

Continued from page 1
AUEW leaders are determined to head off another all-out strike by the toolmakers similar to the damaging stoppage they staged last year. Last night they called about 700 toolmakers employed at BL factories in the Birmingham area to a meeting at the union's Midlands headquarters to hear a progress report on official talks with the company on the introduction of parity payments for all BL workers.

Mr Roy Fraser, the Convoy co-ordinator who leads Leyland's militant toolmakers, yesterday criticized the "punitive measures" adopted against 32 striking toolmakers. The district committee of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers argues that the strike leader should lose his seat on the committee.

Mr Fraser, who is a member of the union's Oxford district committee, said: "Draconian measures against our members and socialists will only lead to acrimony; they will not help to resolve our problems."

"I have always felt our problem can only be resolved around the negotiating table. I wish the executive would act in the interests of the members rather than adopt these punitive measures."

Other Leyland toolmakers are now paying a 50p a week levy to support the 35 toolmakers who claim the company has not honoured its pledge to raise their pay to the general level in the Birmingham area.

The Birmingham East district committee has asked the union's national executive to order an immediate inquiry into the activities and statements of Mr Fraser and his unofficial committee.

the markets moved

The Times Index: 225.26 +2.54
The FT Index: 519.2 +6.3

THE POUND

	Bank	Bank
	buys	sells
Australia \$	1.76	1.70
Austria Sch	29.25	27.25
Belgium Fr	65.00	61.50
Canada \$	2.36	2.19
Denmark Kr	11.15	10.65
Finland Mk	8.20	7.85
France Fr	100.75	98.00
Germany Dm	4.05	3.84
Greece Dr	71.75	67.75
Hongkong \$	9.35	8.90
Italy L	166.00	158.00
Japan Yn	393.00	368.00
Netherlands Gld	4.39	4.16
Norway Kr	10.57	10.15
Portugal Esc	88.00	83.00
S Africa Rd	1.97	1.84
Spain Pes	148.50	141.50
Sweden Kr	8.90	8.50
Switzerland Fc	3.40	3.18
US \$	1.99	1.93
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.25	37.50

Notes: 100 to the pound.
Yen 100 to the dollar.
Francs 100 to the franc.
Pence 100 to the pound.
Dollars 100 to the dollar.
Pounds 100 to the pound.
Marks 100 to the mark.
Lira 100 to the lira.
Escudos 100 to the escudo.
Pesetas 100 to the peseta.
Dramas 100 to the drachma.
New shekels 100 to the shekel.
Rupees 100 to the rupee.
Riyals 100 to the riyal.
Tugriks 100 to the tugrik.
Zlotys 100 to the zloty.

Gold lost \$4.75 an ounce to \$205.625.
SDRs was 1.25502 on Monday, while SDR-E was 0.536642.
Commodities: Reuters' index was at 1464.0 (previous 1440.3).
Reports pages 20 and 21.

Record drop in prices of Japanese imports

Prices of Japanese imports in July fell a record 6.5 per cent from June and 20.1 per cent from July 1977, the Bank of Japan said. The import price index stood at 80.8 (1975 equals 100). The reason for the steep decline was the sharp rise of the yen.

GENERAL

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING GROUP OF COMPANIES

The 41st Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at Redcliffe, Manchester on 13th September, 1978.

Highlights from Chairman's Review:—

- Decline in world demand and late orders were main causes of Group trading loss together with maintaining full labour complement at a cost of £680,000.
- High technology economic manufacturing process products will maintain the Group in its traditional market position in the future.
- With a forecast turnover of £12M the Group should return to profit in the second half of the current year after reorganisation of physical assets and human resources.

Group Results in Brief:

	1978	1977
Turnover	£9,173	£10,241
Trading (Loss) Profit	(214)	823
Interest	(288)	(214)
Taxation Credit (1977 Charge)	562	264
Profit after tax	50	440
Earnings per share	0.42p	3.74p
Dividend per share	0.33p	0.96p
Tangible assets per share	31p	27p

Full Report and Accounts available from the Secretary, Bury Road, Redcliffe, Manchester.

her pages

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Tories pledge bigger planning role for NEDC and Bank of England

By Patricia Tisdall

An increased role in economic planning for both the National Economic Development Council and the Bank of England are among the changes promised by Mr William Whitelaw, deputy leader of the Conservative Party.

Writing in *The Director* magazine yesterday, Mr Whitelaw also says that the Tory Party will end state intervention in industrial decision-making.

At the same time it will discuss "clearly and publicly the annual increases in earnings and consumption that our economy has the capacity to sustain". He adds that both the Bank of England and NEDC should have an "augmented independent role" in providing such guidance.

On investment incentives he says: "It is no use releasing resources unless firms have the opportunities to make good returns on risk-taking."

Querying the value of investment incentives Mr Whitelaw criticises present Whitehall attitudes, saying too many people seem to believe that investment is a good thing in itself. "But quality, not quantity counts here as everywhere else. Low productivity does too many industries."

The Conservatives' proposed solution lies in tax incentives for the workforce and constructive attitudes from union leaders.

"By reining back public spending and shifting to indirect taxation, a Conservative Government will ease some major strains on the economy and provide resources to reduce eventually every rate of income tax," he says.

For the Liberals, Mr John Pardon, the party's economic spokesman, also favours a switch to indirect taxation and the party pledges to "discriminate positively in favour of small business".

Introduction of proportional representation would, he says, do away with the "artificial uncertainty" created by the two-party system, secure continuity of economic policy and boost business confidence.

There should be a long-term incomes policy and a "National Efficiency Audit" should be established to improve the efficiency of public spending.

Putting the Labour view, Mr Edmund Dell, the Secretary of State for Trade, says: "Tougher discipline is needed in many aspects of our national life, and that includes the operations of the Government."

But these disciplines, he continued, can only be achieved by cooperation, Labour's "way of consensus". The Conservatives, he claims, have now become the "most ideological" party and the "most distant" from the practical business of government and of economic life.

Germany replaces UK as second major invisible trade earner

Britain has been dislodged by West Germany as the world's second largest recipient of inflows from foreign invisible transactions. The United States remains by far the biggest earner from invisible trade.

However, if government transactions are excluded, Britain's net invisible earnings—the difference between receipts and payments—are second only to those of the United States, at \$6,776m (about £3,529m) and \$13,226m respectively.

These figures are provided in the latest edition, published yesterday, of *World Invisible Trade*, prepared for the Committee on Invisible Exports by the Economist Advisory Group, which covers the invisibles trading of 109 countries.

In 1976, the latest year for which figures are available, Britain's total receipts, excluding government transactions, amounted to \$23,240m (compared with \$21,718m in 1975) or about 9.5 per cent of total world invisible receipts.

The United States received 20.7 per cent of all receipts, and West Germany, 8.3 per cent. The inclusion of all government transactions, apart from overseas defence spending, reverses the order of origin and West Germany's invisible payments (excluding those of the Government) were \$16,464m in 1976 (compared with \$16,933m in 1975) or about 6.3 per cent of world invisible payments. The

United States share of the total was 12.5 per cent. But West Germany's payments remained disproportionately high, at 11.1 per cent of world total invisible payments, leaving that country with a deficit in 1976, as in earlier years.

Investment income accounted for the largest slice of world invisible earnings, accounting for more than 30 per cent of all such earnings. Earnings from transport services constituted 15 per cent of the total, and earnings from travel, 18.3 per cent.

However, a striking feature of recent years has been the rapid growth of receipts from "other services", which went up 46 per cent over the two years from 1974 to 1976.

Influences contributing to this included a recovery in the world insurance market and a very rapid rise in earnings of building and engineering contractors, consulting engineers and architects.

By contrast, investment income, which grew very rapidly from 1973, expanded more slowly in 1976, and its share of total world invisibles earnings fell from 34.7 in 1974 to 30.1 per cent.

This is partly a reflection of the effect of the world recession on corporate profits, but it also appears to be the result of special circumstances in the oil industry.

WORLD INVISIBLE TRADE

Country	Receipts		% of World Invisible Receipts		Payments		% of World Invisible Payments	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
US	44,284	50,632	20.7	23.462	32,408	12.3	18,168	10.468
UK	21,716	23,240	9.5	27.503	29,154	11.1	8,228	4.628
W Germany	18,308	20,268	8.3	16,804	17,007	6.8	1,080	0.580
France	18,282	19,418	7.9	8,845	10,052	3.8	1,689	0.939
Netherlands	11,324	11,839	4.8	10,215	9,443	3.8	1,666	0.916
Belgium/Luxembourg	8,816	9,188	3.7	8,577	8,557	3.3	1,069	0.569
Switzerland	6,485	7,088	2.8	3,312	3,424	1.3	3,664	2.064
Japan	12,694	13,583	5.5	18,785	20,215	7.7	5,869	3.269
Canada	5,564	6,012	2.5	10,155	11,965	4.5	8,143	4.543
World	225,278	244,754	100.0	242,941	282,875	100.0		

* Excluding government receipts and payments.

† Including all government transactions except defence spending.

Redundant workers urged to open grocery shops

By Edward Townsend

Today's redundant steel and car workers could become tomorrow's high street grocers under a new scheme launched by VG Management, whose chain of privately-owned stores now totals 3,300.

VG is hoping that with the increasing amount of redundancy money being paid, more people will be attracted to investing in a small shop. As a result, the company's free aid programme, which offers advice on anything from finding a store to stock control, is being aimed specifically at the out-of-work.

Mr Dick Branstetter, chairman of VG, and managing director of Allied Grocery Distributors, said yesterday that in the past year about 270,000 people had qualified for a tax-free lump sum and the total paid under the Redundancy Payments Act, 1965, was £165.5m. Some had

received up to £17,500, which was enough to buy a small grocery business.

Intense competition between multiple stores has led to a growing "redundancy of premises" in the food trade, and many of these could be used by a self-employed worker.

"There are people and premises to be brought together and this is the purpose of the scheme," Mr Branstetter said. "While the grocery trade was a 'risk area', much of the risk could be eliminated by the advice and guidance available."

Despite the grocery price war, VG retailers have increased their market share in the last three months from 1.9 to 2.1 per cent.

Many of those made redundant from shopfloor workers to management would have useful sums to invest "and are energetic and ambitious enough to make it work for them."

6,800 textile jobs fewer than year ago

By Peter Hill

Industrial Correspondent

Levels of activity in the spinning sector of Britain's cotton and allied textile industry in June maintained the improvement recorded the previous month, but production was still down on levels achieved in June last year.

Figures issued yesterday by the Textile Statistics Bureau showed that the daily rate of single yarn production in June was only 1 per cent down on the May level, which is regarded as normal, but production was still 7 per cent lower than in the corresponding month last year.

Stocks of yarn held by spinners declined further and the inflow of orders was small. Increased sales were recorded in eight categories compared to a year earlier.

But the labour force shake-out goes on. In the last 12 months there were 6,800 fewer jobs, a drop of 9 per cent.

Motor trade turnover up

Britain's motor trades increased turnover by 26 per cent in the three months April-June compared with a year earlier, according to the Department of Industry.

The value of new vehicle sales rose by 40 per cent, an indication of the boom this year in the new car market as well as price rises. Used vehicle sales increased in value by 32 per cent and petrol, spares and other sales by 14 per cent.

Alcan raising prices by 8pc

Alcan Aluminium (UK) is to raise the price of certain products by an average of 8 per cent on September 1, it was announced yesterday. The increases, which have been pre-announced to the Price Commission, cover plate, special sheet, extrusions, foil and finished products. Alcan said that further announcements of the prices of all other products, including primary aluminium ingots would be made during September.

Desai plea for lower trade barriers

New Delhi, Aug 21.—Mr Morarji Desai, India's Prime Minister, today opened a three-day conference of Asian and Pacific trade ministers, urging them in his address to lower trade barriers.

Mr Desai told the meeting, organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), that protective measures hampered

exports by developing countries and ultimately were counter-productive.

While calling for progress in establishing a new international economic order," Mr Desai said developing countries had a far from perfect record in boosting their own economies.

"We must candidly and respectfully acknowledge that our own performance should have been much better than what it has actually been in the field of economic growth as well as social justice," he said. "We owe it to our peoples to quicken the pace of economic and social progress appreciably."—AP-Dow Jones.

Hongkong wage rates outpacing productivity

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation said yesterday that Hongkong's combination of full employment, rising wages, depreciating currency and buoyant aggregate demand cannot fail to accentuate inflationary pressures. The bank's latest quarterly review said wages in the manufacturing sector have been rising faster than productivity.

The real daily wage index in March was 9 per cent higher than a year earlier. The bank said this would have unfavourable long-term consequences for export industries which are unlikely to be offset by short-term competitive advantages from the currency devaluation. The public sector's large fiscal surplus and a softening trend of world food and commodity prices have acted as countervailing forces to some extent, with consumer prices rising on average by only 3 per cent in the first half of this year.—Reuters.

Business appointments Top Gold Fields executive named

Mr R. L. J. Agnew will become deputy chairman and group chief executive of Consolidated Gold Fields from September 3.

Formerly chairman and managing director of Goodyear Great Britain, Mr W. Harrison has been made director of international accounts for Goodyear International Corporation.

Mr Harold East has been elected chairman of the Board of England Building Society following the retirement of Mr T. D. Kelly, who continues as a director. Mr George Smith has been made vice-chairman.

Mr Christopher Bowmer has been appointed financial controller of Bowater Consumer Packaging. He succeeds Mr Roddy Webb who becomes general manager of the flexible division.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sharing risks of product liability

From Mr Martin E. Trowbridge

Sir, Mr Michael Grylls' article, *Business News*, August 1, referred admirably to the dimensions of the minefield that we enter in considering changes to the law on product liability at the national and at the EEC levels.

As he points out, the chemical and pharmaceutical industry has a vital, though by no means unique, interest in this matter. It is thus particularly important that there should be wide public understanding of all the issues involved if we are to avoid product liability becoming a gambit in the game of "Strut and Stare" — a game for any number of political players!

Whilst there may be scope for manipulating the present law to the benefit of the consumer, we believe that fundamental changes should be avoided, and that such as are felt necessary should be made on a step-by-step basis, testing the ground as we go.

In particular, the existing flexibility of United Kingdom common law in this field should be preserved against the Co-ordinated European alternative of a codified and rigid approach, at least until we have accumulated a great deal more experience of the implications and economic effects of initial changes of practice.

Recent United States experience has demonstrated the dangers arising from the concept of "strict liability".

coupled with punitive damages. For example, information from the United States chemical industry has drawn attention to the difficulties in obtaining insurance cover, with resulting increases in product costs ranging from 5 per cent to 400 per cent.

This produces an extremely difficult situation for smaller companies who have insufficient spread to cover a high proportion of the risk by self-insurance, and must therefore add additional premiums to their costs. There is also a serious danger that innovation is unnecessarily discouraged, with inevitable long term disadvantages to society as a whole.

As to safeguards, in any legislative changes recognition should be given to appropriate defences under the legislation. Inter alia, these should include:

(1) The defence that the finished product was made to a recognized standard or specification.

(2) The defence that the product, when introduced into the market, accorded to the up-to-date technical knowledge of that time.

(3) The defence that, when first known to be defective, all reasonable steps were taken to withdraw the product in situations where it is likely to represent a hazard.

It is also important that the producer's liability should be

limited, both financially and duration. One approach, for example, might be for a Government fund to be established to meet awards of pension in excess of a sum.

It is over facile to say "the loss should be borne by the injured person", for shares in the benefits of successful innovation through regulations is ebbing increasingly. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to expect society to share the risk burden of the good that ran into problems.

However, compensation handled, it is important any changes in product liability legislation should take account of their overall economic effects, of Britain's competition as a world trade power, of the balance of the public as purchasers, employer and producer.

This will best be done by a very careful study of the in which we add this to our "menu of escalating costs".

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN E. TROWBRIDGE
Director General,
Chemical Industries Association,
Albion House,
93 Albert Embankment,
London SE1 7TU.

Employment agencies: putting the record straight

From Mr D. J. Cropper

Sir, Miss McEwen (August 11) appears to be unaware of the way in which both private agencies and Jobcentres operate in regard to temporary staff.

The Jobcentre supplies temporaries as short-term employees for their clients. The temporary becomes the employee of that client, and there is, of course, no guarantee that the firm will accept the temporary, although in practice I imagine that they usually would.

In the case of the private agency, the temporary is selected, interviewed, rested, etc, and taken on the strength of the agency which becomes the agent and purports to employ. The temporary is then sent on an assignment to the agency's clients.

This different method of operation has two effects. First, by working through an agency a temporary acquires continuous employment within the terms of the Employment Protection Act so long as the agency has work for her. In the case of the Jobcentre, such

continuity ceases when the first assignment comes to an end.

Secondly, and this really answers Miss McEwen's question, this is why a client must, since it is extremely onerous to carry out all the administrative arrangements inherent in employing staff whose stay is of a very short duration.

The agency does not retain any percentage of a temporary's wages. These are assessed in relation to what permanent staff obtain (and temporaries should attempt to make sure that this is so) while the margin paid by the employer client on his invoice equates roughly with the normal cost of employing anyone.

In short, then, the facts are not as they might seem from reading Miss McEwen's letter.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD J. CROPPER,
Secretary-General,
The Federations of Personnel Services of Great Britain
12, Abchurch Lane,
London EC4N 3DF,
August 11.

Britons' low regard for foreign language skills

From Mr M. J. Green

Sir, I write to endorse the views expressed by Ross Davies in his article of August 9: "Why don't the English speak anything but English?"

One has only to glance at the appointments pages of British and foreign newspapers to obtain an impression of the relative importance placed by British and foreign businessmen on the acquisition of foreign languages.

To take the example of my own field, marketing, more than 50 per cent of the vacancies advertised in *Le Monde* require applicants to possess a good knowledge of at least one foreign language. Many advertisements demand fluency in one foreign language and a reasonable command (which most Englishmen would probably call "fluency") in another.

In contrast, no more than 2 or 3 per cent of marketing

vacancies advertised in *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* expect any linguistic abilities among candidates. The situation is much the same in other fields.

On the other hand, the *Creme de la Creme* page overflows with vacancies for multilingual secretaries. One is drawn to the conclusion that when it comes to overseas business, the Englishman leaves it to his secretary to do the talking.

Is it because of this that few British employers are interested in the linguistic abilities of their managers, so that those of us with fluent command of a foreign language find ourselves seeking employment abroad if we wish to make the most of our qualifications?

MICHAEL J. GREEN,
35 rue de Solze,
75330 Gd Couronne, France.

Drax B: a tender issue over price

From Mr Mike Thomas, MP for Newcastle-upon-Tyne East (Labour).

Sir, So, Sir Arnold Weinstock has asked to tender for the Drax B power station turbo-generators and been refused. It is even being voiced abroad, albeit non-attributably, that he would be prepared to build them for up to £40m less than C. A. Parsons (Business News, July 31).

When the Drax order was announced in July 1977, the Secretary of State for Energy said: "In the event of competitive tendering being agreed for this order, the figures submitted would, in effect, be

meaningless because so much would be at stake for the companies concerned; and the outcome might well be a monopoly in which the CEGB could lose out later as the successful company recouped for its un-economic bid."

The only thing that has changed in the interim is that GEC now knows it cannot be the order and as your correspondent correctly states: "A change of manufacturer would not make engineering sense."

Any GEC tendering to the circumstances referred to in the market on the date of publication of this advertisement and until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 23rd August, 1978.

Particulars of the Stock have been circulated in the *Estel Statistical Services Ltd.* and copies may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) for 14 days, from and including 22nd August 1978, from

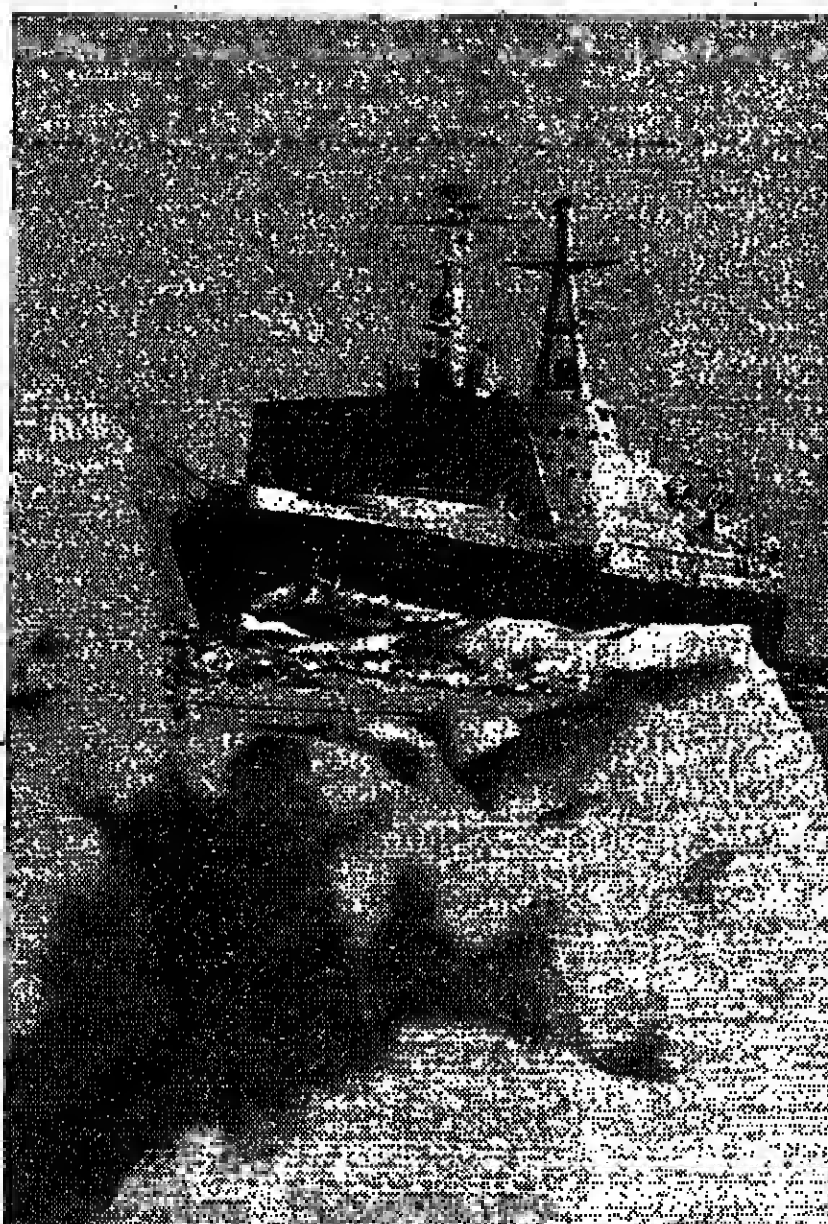
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and The Stock Exchange

Breaking the ice with Russia keeps us growing

Russian nuclear ice-breakers use BTR cutless bearings to take the strain as they smash through Arctic ice. Increasing sales of such specialist products have helped to maintain BTR's dynamic growth rate in recent years.

We supply thousands of other products to the engineering, transportation, energy and mining industries worldwide. Vital components for cars, trains and planes. Hoses of all types. Heavy-duty conveyor belting. Oil platform steelwork assemblies. Rubber plastic and engineering components.

We're confident we've got the right mix to carry on growing. Sales to key industries and worldwide manufacture and distribution. Above all, an operating philosophy that actively encourages growth.



The icebreaker rides up on the icepack, breaking it with its weight.

BTR stands for growth
BTR Limited, Silvertown House, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PL

India to import gold for remaking as export jewelry

New Delhi, Aug 21.—India is starting an ambitious campaign to import gold and re-export it in the form of jewelry. Some bullion dealers hope the plan could double jewelry exports in a few years, the *Asian Wall Street Journal* reports.

The scheme is expected to be a breakthrough for the 10,000 certified Indian goldsmiths, who for years have lost out in the world market from high domestic prices and a shortage of the metal.

Starting today, registered exporters of gems and jewelry, cooperative societies of certified goldsmiths and certain other exporters can replenish gold used in jewelry with precious metal purchased on the international market.

The Government, whose state bank will handle all gold imports, has determined that only those exporters who meet certain standards will be entitled to purchase the imported gold. For example, jewelry made from 75 of gold must retail for at least \$100, and exported jewelry will have to be at least 14 carat gold. Technically, this means the product must show a value added of 33.33 per cent to the price of the gold, and be at least 0.5853 fineness.

Last week, standard gold on the Bombay bullion market reached 746 rupees for 10 grams, which corresponds to about \$290 an ounce, almost a third above the world price. Faced with such inflated prices and a huge domestic demand, Indian goldsmiths and jewelry exporters have been able to export only a limited amount of gold products.

This Advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

Placing of £5,000,000
Variable Rate Redeemable Stock, 1983
at 99 1/2 per cent

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the above Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

In accordance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange £5,000,000 of the Stock is available in the market on the date of publication of this Advertisement and until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 23rd August, 1978.

Particulars of the Stock have been circulated in the *Estel Statistical Services Ltd.* and copies may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) for 14 days, from and including 22nd August 1978, from

Phillips & Drew,
Lee House, London Wall, London EC2Y 5AP
and The Stock Exchange

SIEMENS

Information for Siemens shareholders

New orders exceed £5.3 billion

During the first nine months of the current financial year, i.e. from October 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978, Siemens recorded £5.361 bn in new orders received as against £5.023 bn for the first three quarters of the preceding year. In comparably adjusted terms, this is an increase of 3%.

In £ bn	1/10/76 to 30/6/77	1/10/77 to 30/6/78	Comparably adjusted change*	Siemens	excl. KWU
Orders received	5.023	5.361	+3%		
Domestic business	2.190	2.451	+6%		
International business	2.833	2.910	0%		
Sales	4.349	5.162	+4%		
Domestic business	2.165	2.444	+8%		
International business	2.184	2.718	+2%		

In £ bn	30/9/77	30/6/78	Comparably adjusted change*	Siemens	excl. KWU
Orders in hand	11.602	11.555	-0%		
Inventories	2.042	3.454	+4%		

After a mild revival in the first half of the year, German domestic orders stood at £2.451 bn on June 30, 1978, a 6% rise above last year's £2.190 bn. As the result of a third-quarter improvement, orders received from abroad were again equal to those of the preceding year, attaining £2.910 bn as compared with £2.833 bn a year ago. Last year, several major contracts were concluded overseas; this year, a larger number of medium-size orders were received, thus providing work for more plants.

The total figure for orders received during 1977/78 is expected to improve further by the end of the current financial year, on September 30, 1978.

Siemens worldwide sales rose during the period under review to £5.162 bn vs. £4.349 bn during the first nine months of the preceding year. Comparably adjusted, however, sales did not quite match the volumes of a year ago, because Kraftwerk Union's billed sales were still down at third quarter. Sales for the total financial year are expected to exceed last year's levels.



New centre for data systems engineering
During the current financial year, Siemens has received nearly 30% more orders for data processing systems. The Company's new line of small computers and peripherals has contributed substantially to this encouraging success. The Data Systems Group has been relocated in the new Research and

In thousands	30/9/77	30/6/78	Change
Employees	318	318	0%
Domestic operations	221	219	-1%
International operations	98	99	+1%

The number of employees remained essentially unchanged: 318,000 as compared with 319,000 at the start of the financial year. There was a 1% seasonal decline to 219,000 employees in the Federal Republic of Germany, but this figure is expected to rise by the end of the Company's financial year to levels close to those at its beginning.

In £ bn	1/10/76 to 30/6/77	1/10/77 to 30/6/78	Comparably adjusted change*
Employment costs	2.674	2.224	+4%

In £ m	1/10/76 to 30/6/77	1/10/77 to 30/6/78	Comparably adjusted change*
Capital expenditure and investment	315	236	+14%
(incl. initial addition KWU and TU)	(119)	(-)	
Net income after taxes	111	97	-12%
In % of sales	2.2%	2.2%	

During the period under review, Siemens invested roughly the same amount in fixed assets as a year ago. Total capital expenditure and investment, including acquisitions in the U.S. of approximately £26 m, amounted to £236 m as compared with £315 m last year. Comparably adjusted, this is an increase of 14%. As the result of an agreement concluded with General Electric to acquire that company's 21.45% share of OSRAM GmbH, Siemens now holds a 100% interest in OSRAM.

During the first nine months of the current financial year, net income after taxes was £111 m (vs. £97 m). Just as in the preceding year, this represents a 2.2% net margin of sales.

* Rates of change have been comparably adjusted due to the consolidation of Kraftwerk Union and Transformator Union effective 1st January 1977. All amounts translated at Frankfurt middle rate on 30th June 1978: £1 = DM 3.865.

Administration Centre in Perlach, a settlement on the outskirts of Munich. The new centre, which is just passing through the second stage of construction, represents a total investment of approximately £130 m.

Siemens AG In Great Britain: Siemens Ltd.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORT

Stock markets

Rate worries for gilts

Stock markets took a turn for the better in after hours trading last night giving selective sectors a healthy boost on the first day of the holiday account. After moving better throughout the official session, the FT Ordinary share index was 3.0 better at 3,000 but by the end of the day's trading the rise had more than doubled to 6.3 taking the index to 3,012, its best level since mid-October.

Epicure Holdings which bought Slea Holdings earlier this year is thought to be passing a milestone. It is selling the famous Jermyn Street restaurant of L'Écu de France. Epicure shares are now 19½p. Epicure was once part of the Lawson empire and the present chairman, Mr R. J. Bradley, recently placed some shares to avoid the company getting close company status.

Although there was little sign of any institutional trade, and the number of bargains marked languished at 4,541, market men anticipate the rally continuing for the next couple of days before the holiday week-end takes its toll of interest and prices.

By contrast British Fuels had a more worrying session. Fears of higher United States interest rates and the effect of the corser restrictions knocked up to half a point off stocks in places.

After opening an eighth easier longer-dated gilts continued to drift ending about three eighths down while in shorts, some light buying took

stocks off the bottom to end around a sixteenth down on the day. In front of figures due at the beginning of the next account ICI climbed 9p to 412p in quite active trading while, elsewhere among the leaders, GKN added 3p to 290p. Court auld's firm 4p to 123p. Glaxo went 2p better to 620p and Beecham, in light trade, firmed 8p to 707p.

Unilever added 10p to 592p, helped by the NV stock which firmed a half point to £27 5/16 while John Brown slipped 7p to 488p having gone ex-dividend. Pilkingtons, however, added another 2p to 640p in front of the share split next month.

In electricals GEC rose 7p to 315p, Pifco "A" still helped by recent figures, increased 5p to 105p, while EMI at 149p and Plessey at 101p added a penny or two.

Oil was a firm sector with BP breaking the £3 barrier to close 10p up at 904p. Shell added 11p to 588p while speculative buying nudged Oil Exploration 20p higher to 214p. Interim figures from Blagden & Noakes added 2p to the shares at 275p while St Piran firmed a similar amount to 64p on trading news.

Bonsor Engineering came back from suspension 5p up at 41p following terms from Kaye while Friday's dividend boosting rights package from Ricardo brought out buyers and the shares spurted 45p to 305p.

In stores Bourne & Hollingsworth continued to climb, adding 12p to 280p while speculative interest pushed James

Walker 17p better in front of figures later House of Fraser for 17½p.

Collett Dickenson higher to 84p on a bid from Saatchi unchanged at 174p. Over speculation at several of the white Macallan Glenlivet went up 20p to 365p. Hig 3p to 155p and Tom a penny to 129p.

Advest also benefited speculative buying a to 290p on talk of a bid from Rascal, 8p 336p.

The suspension of Bug at £15½ yesterday was a surprise. Canada of Siebel has prompted speculation about buy Hudson cent stake in Siebel by this, Siebel's in London share price 37p to 39p.

In a firm property Land Securities added 238p and MFC 141p. De Beers, which today shed 4p to 439p, platinum Rustenburg to 101p. Plantation Guthrie went 13p 370p.

In banks Hongkong dipped 3p in from half timer while among Street clearers LK National Westminster to the common price while Barclays at 383p land at 362p were unc

Loss on chemical side holds back Blagden & Noakes

By Rosemary Unsworth
A loss in the chemical manufacturing division of Blagden & Noakes, the container, plastics, chemical and protective equipment group, contributed to "slightly disappointing results" for the half year to June 25, 1978.

But the recent acquisition, W. W. Ball, ensured that pre-tax profits went up by 17 per cent to £2.5m. Turnover increased from £21m to £26.7m. The £125,000 profit in chemical trading was offset by the £153,000 on chemical manufacture. Container division profits remained satisfactory at the same level.

Chairman, Mr Jack Noakes, explained that the economy's weakness, and the consequent general downturn in demand for chemical products accounted for the loss.

As a result the group is cutting back its production of hexamine, used to make explosives and plastics, in the face of increased imports from Czechoslovakia and Romania.

Results from W. W. Ball, the group's plastics division, were better than expected. Trading profit for the division was £769,000 for the first six months against £341,000 for the year to January, 1978, which included two months of the Ball group's profits.

Capital expenditure on the plastics division in the current year will amount to £1.5m, and a further £1.5m will be spent on chemical equipment and container divisions.

An interim dividend of 7.5p against 4.2p gross is declared.



Mr Jack Noakes, Chairman of Blagden & Noakes.

Wrengate to run K O Boardman

Unveiling a slide in full year profits, K. O. Boardman International, the textile group, also reports that Wrengate, a private company, has taken a substantial stake in the company. At the same time Boardman has made a further placing of shares.

Wrengate, which is based in the Manchester area and is also involved in textiles has bought 6.4m shares from KOBM, a company controlled by Mr K. O. Boardman and his family trusts. This represents about 29.9 per cent of the total equity and was bought at 16p a share. The Boardman quota-

tion rose 2½p to 16½p yesterday.

However, Wrengate, which is controlled by Mr G. S. Ruia and Mr N. Mpsy, has emphasized that this deal does not signal the start of a full scale bid.

16p a share may be paid to the vendor if certain corporation tax provisions made are not required. On completion of the deal Mr Ruia and Mr Mpsy along with Mr H. H. Hallowell and Mr E. H. Hallowell will join the board.

In the second deal, Boardman has placed a further 1.15 million shares at 16½p with institutional and private clients

of Manchester broker, Simpson.

The two deals mean Boardman family and company will own about 60 per cent of the issued capital. In the meantime, profits for the 12 months to 31, have slipped from £906,000 on turnover of £21m.

Shareholders will receive a final dividend of 1.01p a share for the year, gross 1.47p. This gives a yield of 6.1 per cent and the price/earnings ratio is 4.8.

Thomson Org in new oil and gas venture

The Thomson Organization is joining with Mr E. E. Monteith Junior to explore for oil and gas throughout the United States. Mr Monteith has resigned as executive vice-president for oil and minerals of the Republic National Bank of Dallas to manage Thomson-Monteith.

Thomson Petroleum Holdings Inc will be formed in the United States to hold Thomson's interest in the partnership. Mr Monteith has been involved in evaluating and financing natural resource projects internationally for many years. Thomson Petroleum will be a subsidiary of International Thomson Organisation.

Adds buys another London hotel
Adda International, the hotel group, is buying the 160-bed room hotel, Leinster Towers in London. It is the group's first expansion since Mr Henry Edwards took over as chairman from Mr Derek Garcia in May. The £1.5m purchase gives Adda a fifth hotel in Bayswater. Last year the group sold the Chelsea Hotel, Sloane Street, for £6m.

Taylor Woodrow to build office block
A major contract for the erection and completion of an

8 storey office building in High Holborn, London, has been awarded to Taylor Woodrow Construction by Townsend-Thomson Properties.

The work includes the office block, roof plant and car park. The total cubic content of the building will be about 42,280 cubic metres with a total gross floor area of roughly 11,350 sq metres and "take" about 18 months to build.

Decision day at Burma Mines
Interim figures from investment trust Burma Mines show a net deficit for the six months to June 30 of £2,000 against a credit of £934. At the same time shareholders have received letters asking them to decide by October 18 whether to sack Mr David Middleton and two other directors or adopt certain proposals. These include the distribution of £14m, subject to High Court permission, and also to press the group's Burmese claim using its remaining £300,000 of assets to do so.

Further growth seen at British Land
Mr John Richart, chairman of British Land, in his annual statement, says the future is now more clearly defined than a year ago and the outlook is better both for the economy

and the property industry. He adds that forward order book is positive and of improvement and

The balance sheet, which shows the revenue was cut from just under £2m, shows a surplus of £49,05m against a deficit of £146.4m. The surplus is a 12.7% increase over book value index review of the property is taken into account shares rose 2p to 46½p.

Amal Metal Corpn nears £6m
The figures from Amal Metal Corpn, the half year to June, good reading. They are this year because the group Preussag is Parino's 53 per cent AMC. In return, Preussag's 29 per cent of Parino.

In the half year pre-tax profits rose from £4.2m to £5.0m, a 19% increase. On this the bid was 33½p a share. To keep the quote.

Briefly

MARY KATHLEEN URANUM
Operating loss \$A1.46m (loss \$8.38m) for the first half 1978, on turnover \$18.33m (\$18.32m). Again no dividend. Loss seen for second half.

CSC INVESTMENT TRUST
Pre-tax profit for six months to June 30 was £27,700 (£24,900). Interim dividend is 3.725p gross (2.78p gross).

MEDENS TRUST
Pre-tax profit for year to June was £462,400 (£230,100). Final dividend is 0.86p gross 1.35p gross (1.22p gross).

NUSWIFT ENDS
Group has taken over a Swiss company in Switzerland jointly formed a new Feuerlocher Nu-Swift is 51 per cent owned by industry. Over a year Nu-Swift will act as a rest.

CATALIN UP 5 PER CENT
The forecast improvement combined Catalin's Resin business of Catalin has group to a 5 per cent pre-tax profit to £107,000 over six months to June 21 per cent up at £69p.

BP-McBRIDE
Acceptances of BP (for Robert McBride) received on 53½p a share, a 10% preference share.

... ..

Nightingale & Co.
Readhead, Stock, Lync
The Over-the-C

[illegible]

44	44	Aust Income	63	63
10	52	Ord Accum	90	97
71	52	1st Accum Capital	71	76
115	72	Exempt	115	121
207	197	Extra Income	204	217
207	197	Extra Net	204	217

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16. Foreign Crops, ECMA TOP			07-22-20
91.3	0.0	Ug U-Lap	89.7
111.1	2.4	Da Acum	113.5
111.1	2.4	Da Acum	113.5
124.1	2.2	Da Gen Fed	125.3
321.6	2.0	Da Japan Gen	342.1
111.7	1.2	Da Pening Gen	141.8
124.1	2.2	Da Gen Fed	125.3
123.6	1.3	International	124.7
Caribbean Post-Mt Seas ave.			
9. Mary Ave, ECMA BRP			01-23-20
91.3	0.0	Ug U-Lap	89.7
91.3	2.0	British Mt	91.3
111.3	12.9	Commodity	124.3
11.3	2.0	Far Casum	49.5
49.5	0.0	Income	49.5
78.1	4.0	Income	74.0
78.1	12.1	Inc Agencies	91.26

92.3	26.0	International	92.3	50.1
92.3	76.0	Int'l Exempt		
		Gratuity Management	Lo Ltd.	
39	Graham S.	ECOP 2Dc		01-902
222.6	168.8	Barry Ott 43	222.6	212.0
144.3	169.7	De Account	243.9	
144.3	115.8	RH 100	243.9	243.9
144.3	125.2	Do Azum	243.9	230.8
210.9	156.6	Rendevour	219.9	230.3
210.9	157.8	De Account	219.9	228.5
104.1	70.2	Gratchevich 15	104.1	104.7
108.1	81.7	De Account	108.1	108.1
73.2	64.3	Ldn & Brussels	73.2	75.3
73.2	65.3	De Account	73.2	80.5
		Guarantor Moral Exchange	73.2	80.5

29	3	06	Guardrail	97.3	100	86
Beverages Administration						
3	04	28	Ray, D. Hutton, Essex			677.2
1	5	00	Ray, D. Hutton, Essex	82.29		
3	04	28	1st Aust. Trns.	79.2	3	9
3	04	28	2nd Aust. Trns.	81.9	100	1
6	5	00	Cabini	100		83.96
3	04	28	De Exira Inc.	100		
3	04	28	De Exira Co.	100		
4	6	2	Cap Growth Inc.	48.3	51	4
4	6	2	De Arcum	48.0	52	1
3	04	28	3 European	41.6	37	1
3	04	28	4 European	41.6	37	1
2	4	2	Financial ITL	37.3	28.1	
12	3	08	7 Henderson Gr	135.3	13.0	0
12	3	08	8 Henderson Gr	135.3	13.0	0
8	9	2	Inc & Assets	35.2	9	8
8	9	2	6 International	39.1	41	8
4	6	2	Std American	44.8	47	7

15	24.4	World Wide	80.2	90.6
		Hill Country Tel. Trunk Managers		91.2
15	22.4	St. Louis, MO		
46.8	6.4	Dollar	88.4	87.3
49.4	33.4	International	86.3	83.3
100.0	4.4	British Tel.	100.0	99.3
164.0	12.2	Tele. Company	181.7	112.7
32.2	23.0	Capital	31.0	38.5
101.5	7.3	Financial Inst.	98.4	105.9
100.0	10.0	Tele. Inst.	100.0	99.3
31.8	39.8	High Yield	31.6	38.8
57.1	14.4	Security Tr.	56.3	68.9
		Kaplan & Managers		
25	21.4	ECV, S.R.		81-606
75.5	48.1	Equity & Gen.	72.9	71.9
100.0	10.7	Equity & Gen.	100.0	99.3
169.0	16.7	Execut. Prod. (S)	169.3	119.7
100.0	3.3	Inc. Fund	100.0	89.5
86.5	2.5	Key Placed Inv.	86.5	89.5
100.0	24.4	Co. Fund	100.0	115.4
		Hillman & Son Tel. Managers		81-623
20	20.0	Financial Stress ECV		
100.0	10.0	Inc.	100.0	94.4

114.4	46.4	KB Unit Fd Accr	114.4	124.3
Lewiston Securities				
37	Queen's S. C.	K245 1977	01	01-265
27.8	21.4	American Fnd	25.7	23.5
28.0	22.2	Acc Accum	27.8	28.8
40.4	28.6	Ontario Accum	40.4	31.9
41.1	31.1	Royal Fnd	41.1	31.9
69.5	47.0	Do Accum	67.7	72.39
11.5	23.5	New Materials	41.0	44.8
40.5	25.3	Do Accum	40.5	44.8
60.0	44.4	Growth	60.0	44.8
68.6	52.5	Do Accum	68.6	72.1
Legal & General Tyrone Fnd.				
18	Canys	18	18	18
83.2	76.8	Distribution(40)	83.2	84.0
79.4	45.6	Do Accum(40)	79.4	54.0
Lewiston Securities				
11	London S. London	2001	54.0	00-623
55.0	30.0	Int Balanced	55.0	00-77

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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